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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Early Admission of Tennessee Contemplated.

The Reconstruction Committee Agree in Favor of It.

Adventures of the Gold of the Richmond Banks.

It is Claimed as Captured Property, but is Restored by the President.

A Demonstration by the Fenian Brotherhood.

Speech by an Envoy from Chief-Executive Stephens.

Interesting Statement Concerning Financial Affairs.

A Bill for the Safety of Passengers on Steamships.

A Day of Discussion on the Political Situation.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 3.

ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

It was rumored in the House of Representatives this afternoon that the Committee on Reconstruction to-day agreed on a report in favor of the admission of the Tennessee Senators and Representatives.

THE GOLD OF THE RICHMOND BANKS.

At the time of the evacuation of Richmond, the banking establishments of that city continued to send away the amount of coin belonging to the different institutions to a point further South, for the purpose of securing it. The amount originally reached the sum of $250,000, of which $150,000 was lost by plunder, and the remainder placed on deposit in Washington, Georgia, in charge of a special agent of the Richmond banks, who, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs, was unable to get back to Richmond, and was compelled to remain there some time. While this coin was at Washington, Georgia, a claim was made to it by Gen. WILD, of the Freedman's Bureau, on the ground that it was captured property, and an investigation of the case by Gen. WINSLOW, resulted in giving right of possession to the agent of the bank. Afterward, about the 20th of August last, an order from the President, through the Secretary of War, was received by Gen. STEEDMAN, then commanding the department, to turn over the captured coin on deposit to a Treasury agent. This was done, and the coin sent to this city, where it was placed on special deposit with the Treasurer of the United States. Claim is now made in behalf of the Richmond Banks for the restoration of this money, and it is alleged that the order of the President was made without full information of the facts in the case. After a full and careful examination by the Treasury Department, the matter has been referred to the President, who has ordered that the coin be restored, provided the identity between the amount now on deposit in the Treasury and that claimed by the banks can be established, and a compliance made with certain formal conditions imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERESTING STATEMENT REGARDING FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

It is computed, from official data, that since the last Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on the 30th of October last, he has reduced the aggregate amount of the public debt $29,000,000, and has paid $29,000,000 of currency interest on seven-thirty bonds, and $30,000,000 coin interest on gold-bearing bonds, making an aggregate of currency and coin interest of $59,000,000 paid. In addition to this he has paid all the current expenses of the Government, and a large amount of requisitions from the War and Navy Departments, covering war expenditures incurred previous to his report, not before audited, and not included in the statement of the public debt. On Nov. 1 his coin balance was $34,554,087 15; his currency balance $33,800,591 54; making an aggregate of $68,355,578 69. On March 1 he had in coin, $55,736,192 12, and in currency, $60,282,767 12, making an aggregate of $116,018,959 24 of coin and currency—an increase of coin of $21,181,108 97, and an increase in currency of $26,482,175 58; total increase of money in the Treasury, of gold and currency, of $47,663,180 55. In brief, the public debt has been reduced $29,000,000 since Nov. 1, while there is in the Treasury over $47,500,000 of specie and currency more than at the first-named date, showing an improvement in the finances of the Treasury in the debit and credit statements of over $76,500,000. There are still further encouraging features presented. This reduction of the public debt is entirely in the short date obligations and interest-bearing and plain legal-tenders, all of which have, more or less, an inflating tendency. On Nov. 1 the outstanding seven-thirties were $830,000,000; on March 1 they were $818,044,000, showing a reduction of nearly $12,000,000. The increase of compound interest notes during the same interval has been only $1,000,000, while the decrease of one and two years' legal-tender notes has been $24,000,000, and of plain legal-tenders $4,736,196. The legal-tenders of all kinds in circulation on the 1st of November were $633,709,611, on the 1st of March $605,984,414, showing a decrease of $27,725,197. These results may be summed up as follows: Since Nov. 1 the debt has decreased $29,000,000; balance in Treasury increased over $47,500,000; contraction in the volume of legal tender circulation $27,725,197, and contraction in short date obligations of Government, $12,000,000 more. The argument is advanced by skilful financiers, judging from the exhibit made above, that the process of contraction of the currency can go on without any of the anticipated evils which have been predicted—the healthy condition of the currency being a sufficient proof of the correctness of these impressions.

SAFETY OF STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS.

The bill of Representative EGGLESTON introduced on Friday and referred to the Committee on Commerce, is intended to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on steamboats. It revokes the licenses of engineers and pilots whenever they refuse to serve for the reason that they are prevented by the rules of any association, or because persons on board are learning to become engineers or pilots not members of such association, or for any other insufficient reason, or for combining to extort exorbitant wages. It requires when a water-connecting pipe is required that there shall also be provided a similar steam connection having an area of opening of one square inch for every square foot of effective heating surface of boilers so connected; half the flue and all the other surfaces being computed as effective; and no boiler shall be allowed a greater working pressure than 150 pounds per square inch, and the temperature of the water shall not exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit. One or more safety valves are required to each steamer which may not be loaded to a pressure exceeding by five pounds the working pressure allowed; plugs of pure tin instead of alloyed metals are required in or upon the flues of high-pressure steamers; a water-guage and full set of guage-cocks are required. No steamboat-boiler to which the heat is applied on the she shell shall be constructed of 3-tenth inch plates. If employed on rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico there must be three inches space for water between and around the internal flues. The bill also contains provisions relative to head-lights, life-boats of sea-going and lake steamers. The salaries of the inspectors are fixed as follows: At Newport, New-Orleans and San Francisco, $2,000; Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnatti and Pittsburgh, $1,800; Baltimore, Louisville, Buffalo and Detroit, $1,500; New-London, Memphis, Wheeling and Cleveland, $1,000; Portland, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Galveston, Nashville, Oswego and Burlington, $600. The Inspector of the Pacific Coast has $2,500, and other inspectors, $2,000.

A GENERAL QUARANTINE.

The proposition of Senator elect EVANS, of Colorado, for a general quarantine against the introduction of cholera into this country, is before the Committee on Commerce in both branches of Congress. It meets with general favor, and is of such momentous importance that it will doubtless receive prompt consideration and favorable action.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

All parties making deposits to the credit of the United States on account of Internal Revenue from whatever source are notified that the correctness of their accounts depends upon their transmitting the original certificate of deposit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the duplicate to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

The bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to detail a ship of war to accompany the Collins Russian American Telegraph Expedition to lay the cable at Behring's Straits, &c., having been signed by the President is now a law.

SPEECH OF THE ENVOY OF JAMES STEPHENS.

Capt. JOHN MCCAFFERTY, late state prisoner in Ireland, and the special envoy of JAMES STEPHENS, has caused quite a commotion among the Fenians of this city. He spoke last night at the immense meeting called to express indignation at the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

Other gentlemen delivered speeches strongly denunciatory of the British Government.

Fifteen hundred dollars worth of the bonds of the Irish Republic were sold at the meeting.

Cheers for JAMES STEPHENS and President JOHNSON were given with great enthusiasm.

The Captain said he had imparted information to a secret meeting of the Fenians which he hoped would not be communicated in public.

The Captain had a long and interesting interview with the President of the United States, and will call upon him again at an early day.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 3.

THE BILL TO REGULATE TRADE WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Committee of Ways and Means will, early next week, make an effort to pass the bill regulating trade with the British North American Provinces, in view of the fact that the Reciprocity Treaty will soon expire by its own limitation. The House will then resume the consideration of the Loan Bill.

OBSERVATION OF NEUTRALITY.

Owing to the official announcement of the resumption of hostility between Spain and Peru, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to officers of the Customs instructing them to direct the commanding officers of revenue cutters to warn all vessels of either belligerent that they may find endeavoring to enter the ports of the United States with prizes, that they are not permitted to do so excepting when they seek a port of refuge in distress.

A BOARD OF OFFICERS TO RECOMMEND BREVET PROMOTIONS.

The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 1, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 925.—A board of officers will assemble at St. Louis, Mo., on March 14, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to make recommendations for brevet promotion from any brevet or actual rank for which the appointment is already confirmed, to the grades of brigadier and major-general in the regular army. In making recommendations the board will be governed by their personal knowledge of the officers they recommend, and by the officer's record of services during the recent war. The board will make its recommendations either from the list of appointments to these grades, already made but not confirmed, or from officers not so appointed. The recommendations will be of two classes: First—For gallant and meritorious service. Second—For faithful service. Recommendations of the first class will only be for specific actions and campaigns in which the officer recommended has been present, and where more than one brevet is recommended the special action or campaign should be stated for which each brevet is recommended. The Adjutant-General will at once forward to the senior officer of the Board at St. Louis, Mo., the recommendations for brevet and other information necessary for the action of the Board, in the case of all officers nominated or recommended for brevet promotion to the grades specified.

Detail for the Board: Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen. G. G. MEADE, Maj.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. G. H. THOMAS, Brevet Lieut.-Col. L. M. DAYTON, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Friday, March 2.

[The following report, being the conclusion of the Senate proceedings on Friday, came too late for our morning edition yesterday.—ED. TIMES.]

The House concurrent resolutions being under consideration, and Mr. WILSON having just concluded his speech,

Mr. SHERMAN rose to correct a statement made by Mr. JOHNSON, yesterday, charging that the present Chief Justice of the United States took part in a meeting at Cleveland in 1859, at which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the several States comprising the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to the General Government, but that by compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constitute a General Government for certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers its acts are unauthoritative, void and of no force, and being void can derive no validity from mere judicial interpretation: that to this compact each State acceded as a State and is an integral part; that this Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion and not the Constitution the measure of its power; but that as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself as well of infraction as of the mode and measure of redress.

Mr. SHERMAN said that Mr. CHASE, who was at the time referred to Governor of Ohio, did not see the resolution quoted by Mr. JOHNSON. He, Mr. CHASE, was at the meeting which was called soon after the "Oberlin Rescue," and made a speech which was so conservative as to meet with disapprobation from the excited crowd at the Cleveland meeting. Mr. CHASE was never an advocate of any other resistance than that of the ballot and the Fugitive Slave Law. He always denounced it, but never counseled anything like secession or nullification. He took no part in the meeting, except to make a brief speech.

Mr. JOHNSON said that he supposed that as Mr. CHASE was at the meeting and spoke there, he must have seen the resolution. He had not learned until to-day that Mr. CHASE did not see the resolution, and that he spoke before it was adopted. He (JOHNSON) was surprised when he learned that Mr. CHASE was at a meeting where such resolution was passed, for he had always supposed him to be a Federalist of the Hamiltonian school.

Mr. FESSENDEN felt called upon to say a few words to close the debate on the concurrent resolution. It would be observed, he said, that the resolution was a mere Legislative declaration of opinion, and not an attempt to bind either House. As to the right to judge of the elections, qualifications and natures of members, the question of the admission of a member is in the hands of a majority of this body, and if that majority think it is right for Congress to determine the fitness of certain States for representation, it has a right so to determine. It is nothing but a legislative declaration of the course to be pursued with certain credentials now on the table. In spite of this declaration a majority can at any time take the credentials from the table and act on them. The ground that he (Mr. FESSENDEN) had always taken was that the condition of the States of the South ought to be inquired into; and that this inquiry could best be made by a Joint Committee; and that it would be better for neither House to admit members until the investigation was completed. Nobody denied the right of the Senate to decide upon the qualifications and duties of its own members. All he claimed was that it was advisable for both houses to act together in the matter. Mr. FESSENDEN next referred to an act of the last Congress declaring the States in rebellion disqualified from representation in Congress until authorized to do so by a proclamation issued by the President in pursuance of an act of Congress. Messrs. Davis, Doolittle, Cowan, McDougall, Hendricks, Saulsbury and Van Winkle, and others of that side of the Senate voted for this bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if he was one of those who voted that way he made a great distake.

Mr. SHERMAN said the vote was read by Mr. FESSENDEN on the adoption of a substitute, and not on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN read the vote on the final passage of the bill referred to. Mr. SAULSBURY's name appeared on the negative side.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he thought he could not have forgotten himself so much as to vote for it. If he had he would ask pardon for doing so.

Mr. MCDOUGALL said that if the record showed him to have voted for the bill, he had no hesitation in saying that the record was mistaken. (Laughter.)

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, asked Mr. FESSENDEN if he thought the bill he referred to was constitutional.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that question was not pertinent.

Mr. VAN WINKLE said he could very well explain why he voted for the bill referred to, and yet he intended to vote against the concurrent resolution. He believed the bill of last session was offered in good faith. Since then, however, he had heard that negro suffrage was to be made a condition of the restoration of these States.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Well, the Senator has learned something that I have not.

Mr. VAN WINKLE—I have learned it from the pending amendment to the Constitution, from a resolution in the House of Representatives, and from declarations on this floor, that these States ought not to be admitted for five years or for a generation.

Mr. FESSENDEN said one would think his friend from West Virginia was clear-headed enough to decide these things for himself, and to see the difference between the pending proposition and an attempt to put negro suffrage into the conditions of restoration.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia, said Congress had been waiting for the report of the Committee of Fifteen; instead of being informed what is the condition of these States, we have put upon us amendment after amendment. All this is to me objectionable. I think this is just part and parcel of the other movements of the Committee. Although I have clearness of head enough to see that this is not precisely the same as the resolution before the Senate, yet it is from the same source. I have no idea that there is any disposition to take up the cases of these States for an indefinite time.

Mr. FESSENDEN—The Senator from West Virginia must satisfy himself. If he is afraid of being trapped by this concurrent resolution into something that he does not want to vote, it is his business to take care of that. Mr. FESSENDEN then dwelt at length upon the charge that he had frequently heard made that the Committee was delaying action on the subject, for which it was arraigned. He said the President had been repeatedly called on for information as to the condition of these States, the appointment of Provisional Governors, &c., and had not yet furnished it. This information was indispensable to the fulfillment of the task before the Committee. It was not the fault of the Committee that its action had been delayed.

At the conclusion of Mr. FESSENDEN's remarks, the question on the passage of the resolution was called for. The resolution was read as follows as it passed the House:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That, in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of said States until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to represensation.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, moved to amend by inserting after the words "eleven States," "the inhabitants of which." This, he said, was necessary to make it accord with the proclamation issued during the war.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to amend the amendment by inserting before Mr. HENDRICK's proposed amendment the words "portion of the," which was lost.

The yeas and nays were called for on the adoption of Mr. HENDRICK's amendment. Yeas 17, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Van Winkle, Willey—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—28.

So the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to amend by making the resolution joint instead of concurrent. He said the Constitution required all resolutions, except for adjournment, to be presented to the President for his signature. This was being passed as a concurrent resolution to avoid the necessity of its being presented to the President. It was, however, legislation in its character, and clearly required the approval of the President to give it any force.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, spoke briefly against the resolution.

Mr. SAULSBURY subsequently withdrew his amendment.

The yeas and nays were then demanded on the passing of the resolution, and it was passed as it came from the House and is given above. The vote stood 29 yeas against 18 nays, with 3 absent, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Willey, Wilson, Yates—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Van Winkle—18.

ABSENT—Messrs. Foot, Howard, Wright—3.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, explained that his colleage, Mr. HOWARD, was absent on account of domestic affliction, but if present would have voted for the resolution.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, explained that his colleague, Mr. FOOT, was absent on account of sickness, but if present would have voted for the resolution.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, the Senate at 7 o'clock adjourned, to meet on Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 3.

POLITICAL SPEECHES.

The House sat in Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

General debate was the only thing in order.

There was not a score of members in the hall while the journal was being read, and the audience in the gallery was correspondingly slim.

No sort of interest was taken in the proceedings.

Among the reports of a private character made yesterday was one by Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Claims, adversely, on 40 petitions for damages arising from the raids made in July, 1864, by the rebels in the vicinity of Fort Stevens, Washington, and an adverse report by Mr. SLOAN, from the Committee on the House bill to provide for ascertaining and adjusting the claims against the Government for the injury or destruction of property by the armies of the United States or by the military authorities during the late rebellion.

Mr. MCKEE, of Kentucky, then proceeded to address the House at length in support of the amendment to the Constitution which was introduced on the 19th of February, and which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, next addressed the House. He argued that the Union of the States and the existence of the nation were two distinct things. The Union of the States might be destroyed without effecting the existence of the nation. When the eleven Southern States entered into rebellion and inaugurated civil war, the Union of the States was *de facto* dissolved, just as much as if the rebels had proved victorious and had their independence acknowledged. They had held no political position since their revolt except that of rebellious subjects. He contended that they should not be restored to their former condition in the Union until the political power in these States was confined exclusively in the hands of loyal citizens, till equal rights and privileges were extended to all their inhabitants, until their people gave evidence of hatred to the rebellion and love of the Republic, until rebel sentiments, rebel generals, rebel banners and rebel debts were repudiated, and until the love of justice, law and order was so firmly established in the minds of the people as to give unquestionable assurance of enduring peace. Then, but not before, would he vote to readmit them into the Union.

Mr. THORNTON, of Illinois, next addressed the House. The great question to be settled was in one view a question of Union or disunion, and in another view a question of centralized despotism or a National Government with delegated powers consisting of States. If the States that attempted to secede were out of the Union, either in fact or in law, then the war had failed in its avowed object. If they were not out of the Union then the power of the General Government, being reëstablished, they were entitled to be represented in Congress. If a State could be reduced to a territory as a punishment for rebellion where was the limitation? As well might a refractory State be reduced to a territorial condition for a slighter offence. Any act of legislation declaring States to be territories would violate the Constitution. Such an act would make the Government as odious and as destructive of the liberties of the people as if Secession had been successful. The States of the Union must stand toys there, or the Union would perish and become "a school-boys tale, the wonder of an hour." If the ties which bound the States together were severed, the Union would become a ghastly corpse, for the soul would be wanting there. The proper habitation of the States was in the Union; the Union of the States can never be rent asunder; Congress could not drive the States out of the Union, nor close the door of the Union against them. To do this would be to destroy a country the brightest in the history of man, and to darken the light of hope now dawning upon it. In the language of HENRY CLAY, "I am within the Union and I defy any portion of the confederacy to expel me or drive me out of the Union." If the rebellion had been successful, the seceded States would not now form a part of the Union. But they did not succeed; they had been kept in the Union, and therefore they had not been out of it, and were not out of it, either in fact or in law.

Mr. THORNTON cited the acts of the Executive and Congress in support of his position that the rebel States were not out of the Union for any purpose whatever. A denial of representation to them was an attack upon the opinions of President LINCOLN. To do it, stultified the action of the Republican Party and involved in it a labyrinth of inconsistency from which there was no escape but in the most base dishonor. He believed that the policy of the President would be sustained by the people of the country who desired peace and Union, with equality of rights to all the States, and with degradation to none.

Mr. KUYKENDALL, of Illinois, took the floor and made a constitutional argument on the relations between the States and the General Government, contending for the principle of State sovereignty over all internal affairs, and that the reserved rights of the States cannot be infringed without a violation of the Constitution. He protested against Congress blotting out by legislation eleven stars from the national emblem; a thing which was tried for four years by thousands of armed men in rebellion, and which they failed to accomplish. He would treat the States with as much kindness as their conduct would show them entitled to. He would keep a sufficient military force in each of the Southern States to secure a prompt and faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. He would guarantee such protection to the freedmen as would insure them against harm and violence, and give them full protection in all their rights. He would admit the loyal delegates from Tennessee; that State having been exempted by President LINCOLN from his emancipation proclamation, as being a loyal State. In this he supposed he differed with the great leader of the radicals in this House, Mr. STEVENS, and his followers; but he also differed with the Copperhead persuasion in this House. They would repeal the test oath, and admit any representatives who might be elected from the Southern States, whether loyal men or rebels. He was not in favor of repealing the test oath.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, interrupting, said he would not question the good taste of his colleague in applying the stale epithet "Copperheads" to members of this House; but for himself, he disavowed any intention of admitting, as representatives from the South, men who had taken prominent parts in the rebellion.

Mr. KUYKENDALL said that when he spoke of the Copperhead persuasion he did not know that the phrase would strike any member from his State.

Mr. MARSHALL said it was well known to whom the disuinon members on the Republican side applied the epithet. They applied it to men around whom were clustered the hopes of the people, who desired the immediate restoration of the Union.

Mr. KUYKENDALL inquired whether his colleague would vote to repeal the test oath.

Mr. MARSHALL replied that he was inclined to think it unconstitutional and ought to be repealed, but he did not know whether he would be in favor of repealing all test oaths of the kind at this time. He thought the time would soon come when it would be stricken from the statute book, so that if such men as ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, and others, who had been complicated with the rebellion, but were now true to the Constitution, were elected they might be admitted to seats.

Mr. ROGERS asked whether if ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS came here as a representative he (MARSHALL) would vote for his admission?

Mr. MARSHALL replied that he would if he were satisfied that STEPHENS was now true to the Union. He took occasion to refer now to the question of Democratic leadership. Many members on the disunion side of the House had been very anxious, he did not know for what purpose, to denominate the gentleman from New-Jersey (ROGERS) as the Democratic leader in the House. If by that it was meant that he had made more speeches, and longer speeches, and abler speeches than other members, he was willing to accord all that. He recognized the gentleman's great ability and eloquence, but in many of his extremes he (MARSHALL) did not coincide, and he was not willing to admit that he (ROGERS) was the representative of the principles of the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. ROGERS said that he knew his views were somewhat in advance of those of some members on his own side, but he had always stood upon principle, regardless of political consequences to himself. He was here to say to-day that he would cast his vote with as much pleasure as he had ever cast any vote for the repeal of that oath, because he believed it unconstitutional. President JOHNSON himself in the last colloquy he had with a gentleman from New-York, had expressly stated that he believed the test oath ought to be repealed.

Mr. KUYKENDALL, of Illinois, declined to take the gentleman from New-Jersey as authority for what President JOHNSON said, and wanted to know whether he (ROGERS) spoke for his entire party.

Mr. ROGERS—No, Sir; I speak for myself, not for the Democratic party. I do not intend or profess to control anybody. There is no body so foolish on this side of the House as to be in any manner controlled by me, and it is a serious and great insult to undertake to charge that it is so. They are men of sense, of judgment, of discretion, of understanding, and can pursue their course according to their own judgment. They have the same obligations and rights as I have, and have quite as much, if not more sense.

Mr. KUYKENDALL—We all believe that. [Laughter.] Continuing his speech, and discussing the destiny of the freedmen, he said he was in favor of making a treaty with the Republic of Mexico, and attempting to colonize the American citizens of African descent, in the rich valleys of Mexico, with all the rights of Mexico. He would enforce the Monroe doctrine and drive MAXIMILIAN out of Mexico, so as to reëstablish a republican form of government; also secure the lands to the negroes, and give them a fair start in the world.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, next addressed the House. He commenced his speech by denouncing the test oath, arguing that if Congress had the power to impose that oath, it had the power to change the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for Senators and Representatives, and could effectually set aside the organic law of the country and defy the will of the people. The right to hold a seat in the House depended not so much on the determination of the House as it did on the qualified electors of the district and the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution. Test oaths were never favored in a free country. They were inconsistent with the true spirit of a free and independent people. The act imposing this oath was one of those measures which grew out of the war, and it ought to pass away with the war. The power of the Union had triumphed. Its future security depended not upon test oaths or constitutional amendments, but on the great fact of the complete and utter defeat of the late rebellion. The war had settled, more firmly than constitutional amendments and test oaths piled mountain high, the great principle that no State had a right under the Constitution to withdraw from the Union. That decision would not be and could not be reversed. He wanted the people of the South to come back, not degraded, but in their full manhood, the equal of the people of every other section of the country. They and their children had to live with us and our children for generations to come, and it was better that they should live on terms of equality and friendship. They had acted in a mistaken notion in regard to the right of secession, which he had always regarded as a heresy. But in judging of them the House should recollect how that very heresy was strengthened by the enunciations of leading men at the North. In this connection he quoted a speech made by Senator WADE in the Senate on the 4th day of December, 1856, in which he said that his party had adopted the basis of a Declaration of Independence which declared that any people have the right of recurring to fundamental principles, and if need be, of destroying the Government under which they live, and they could erect on its ruins another more conducive to their welfare. That the people of the South had that right, and that he (WADE) would not blame them for exercising it whenever they thought the contingency had come. Mr. FINCK also quoted articles from the New-York *Tribune* of the same general tenor, and from speeches of a former Representative from Ohio, (Mr. STANTON,) made in the House, in regard to holding Southern men to a responsibility for having helped to sustain the Confederate Government. He held that allegiance and protection were reciprocal obligations, and that no Government had the right, after having allowed its power to be usurped, to turn round and punish the unfortunate people whom they had failed to protect against that usurped power. To do so would be monstrous and against the simplest dictates of common sense and common honor. That prin iple had been applied and recognized in this country, and has existed in Great Britain for generations. The people of the South had now returned to their allegiance, and it seemed to him the highest duty of statesmen to unite in the solemn and sacred purpose of restoring hearty and fraternal feeling between the different sections. It was the part of true wisdom to treat them with that kindness and clemency which would win their affections. This was not the hour for revenge and hate, but for clemency and forgiveness. These people had done wrong, but we should show them that we can be magnanimous in council as well as brave in war, and we should say to them, "We welcome you back, let us forget the past. Prove by your fidelity to the Constitution that you know how to be faithful to it, as you know how to be brave and heroic in a mistaken and misguided cause." The true principles of Christian charity would be a safer tie than the principles of hate and revenge.

Mr. ORTH obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

A RAILROAD DISASTER.

Fifteen Cars Smashed—Two Persons Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 3.

A freight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad broke through the bridge yesterday near Middletown. Fifteen cars were wrecked. Two laborers were slightly injured.

The Trial of Capt. Duncan at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 3.

Capt. W. DUNCAN, an officer of the rebel Commissary Department at Andersonville, was arraigned before the Military Commission yesterday on charges of murder, robbery and cruel treatment of Union prisoners. The prisoner made an affidavit denying the charges. His witnesses will be sent for. The trial will commence next week, and will probably last for several days. Former prisoners at Andersonville, who were witnesses in the Wirz case, have already arrived to give their testimony.

The Mayoralty of Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 3.

The Republicans have nominated AUGUSTUS E. STEVENS, iron merchant, for Mayor of this city, and the Democrats AMBROSE K. SHURTLEFF, President of the Dirigo Insurance Company. Both are most able and excellent men, and personally very popular. The election comes off on Monday.

Meeting in Buffalo to Sustain President Johnson.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 3.

A large meeting is being held this evening at St. James Hall in this City, in support of President JOHNSON and his veto message.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

The Soldiers' Home at Albany—It is Open to Veterans from any Part of the State—Another Speaker pro tem. in the Assembly—Red Books in the Senate—Contested Seat Case from Clinton County—Report in Favor of Mr. Weed—Amendment to the Metropolitan Health Bill—Mr. Bodine's Resolutions Demanding Intelligence as the Test for Voters—The New Capitol Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 3, 1866.

The Assembly, this morning, ordered to a third reading a bill appropriating seventy thousand dollars to the Soldiers' Home in Albany. This institution is located at the former Ira Harris United States General Hospital, and is furnished throughout with every convenience for receiving patients. It is now under the charge of that eminent physician, and thorough gentleman, Surgeon-General J. E. POMFRET. It does not seem to be generally understood that the "Home" is not an Albany institution. The public should understand that it is open to all disabled and indigent veterans who have served their country in the field, from any part of the State. There are now about one hundred patients in the institution, which will accommodate six hundred or more.

The House has transacted a good deal of business to-day, Mr. PITTS, of Orleans, acting as Speaker. That gentleman has shown himself a very competent presiding officer in the two days he has occupied the chair, enforcing the rules and preserving order in excellent style, bringing up members who attempt to bully the Chair with a sharpness that excites the admiration of everybody.

The Senate has spent nearly the whole day in debating the number of Red Books to be voted to members of that body. Some Senators favor forty copies—the same number voted by the House—and others insist that this is too large a quantity. The proposition to purchase forty copies was voted down, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table; so the matter remains to be debated another day.

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day reported in favor of the sitting member, SMITH M. WEED, from Clinton County, whose seat was contested by Mr. WILLIAMS, Republican. The House unanimously indorsed the report. Mr. WEED obtained the certificate of election by only *one* majority. Aside from his politics, Mr. WEED is an able and valuable member of the House, and, on the whole, I am glad he retains a seat.

The bill introduced this morning by Dr. CONGDON to amend the Metropolitan Health Law, provides as follows: That any action brought under or by authority of the act referred to, may be brought in any court in said district having jurisdiction in any civil action to the amount demanded in such action, and if judgment be rendered for the plaintiff in any amount, costs shall also be recovered, and in case no recovery is had, the plaintiff shall not pay costs, unless the Judge or Justice at the conclusion of the trial shall certify in writing that there was not reasonable cause for bringing the action. No action shall abate, or right of action already accrued be abolished by reason of the expiration, repeal or amendment of any by-law, ordinance, code of health ordinances or regulation of said Board; nor shall any Court lose jurisdiction of any action by reason of a plea that title to real estate is involved, provided the defendant is sought, by the pleadings, to be charged in said action on any of the grounds mentioned in said act other than by virtue of ownership of such real estate. In respect to all proofs and proceedings by said Board, or its agents or officers, under said act, papers filed shall be deemed entered upon or in the minutes of the Board.

Mr. BODINE, of Orange, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Whereas, The Declaration of Independence, as set forth by JEFFERSON in 1776, embodies the great principle that all men without regard to race, clime, or color, are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and, whereas, this great principle has never, as yet, been carried out by the American people in spirit, but only in theory; therefore,

Resolved, That this Assembly request our Senators and Representatives in Congress, assembled, to use their best efforts to have the Constitution of the United States so amended that all the States of this Union shall make *intelligence only* a proper test and qualification of voters.

Resolved, That all citizens of the United States, without regard to race, clime or color, should read and write intelligibly before being permitted to exercise the right of the elective franchise.

The bill for the erection of a new capitol, introduced by Mr. COCHRANE, appropriates $500,000, to be expended by the Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, for the erection of a new capitol. Of course, this is only the beginning of the appropriation if it passes. It is likely the new capitol will cost five millions of dollars, according to the plan proposed. There is much opposition to the bill, and it may well be questioned whether it would not be better to get along with the old building until the State clears off some part of the immense debt now hanging over the people.

PERSIMMON.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 3.

Mr. E. CORNELL presented the petition of the New-York Apthalmic Hospital for $5,000.

BILLS REPORTED.

To incorporate the New-York Up-Town Savings' Bank.

To amend the act authorizing the extension of certain streets in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Safe Deposit Company.

Authorizing the construction of a basin adjoining the Erie basin, Brooklyn.

Incorporating the New-York Marine Association.

Amending the act for the formation of companies to navigate the ocean with vessels propelled by caloric engines.

Increasing the salary of the Treasurer of Kings County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE—To preserve statistics of the common jails.

By Mr. LENT—To regulate the routes of the Broadway Stage Company.

By Mr. PIERSON—To incorporate the United States Steam Boiler Insurance Company.

By Mr. CHAMBERS—Regulating the fees of physicians and surgeons: for *post-mortem* examinations at $20; for the same after interment, $40; examining dead bodies, $5; examining cases of lunacy, $10.

On motion of Mr. BENNETT a resolution was adopted requesting the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether railroad companies in this State have a right to manufacture articles, except such as are necessary for their own use, or to store property not destined for railroad transportation, and if not what legislation is necessary to restrain them.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced the following, which was referred to a Select Committee of five: That Congress and the President are called upon to enforce the Constitutional Amendment, and protect freedmen in the enjoyment of those rights, which the abolishment has devolved upon them. That while we believe that loyal representations of loyal constituencies should be admitted to seats in Congress, we should approve of a course adopted by Congress of not admitting to seats in that body disloyal persons sent by a disloyal constituency. That Congress have the right to go behind all test oaths to see that bloody-handed rebels, representing a constituency of a like dangerous character should not be admitted to Congress. That until rebellion is declared by some proper means to be ended, the President has the right and should exercise the duty, so far to govern the seceded States by martial law as the public safety may require. That no higher duty can devolve upon Government than that of protecting, by a Freedman's Bureau, or other suitable means, the freedmen. That the obstacles to admission of representation in Congress should continue only as long as public safety requires, to the end that the States may as speedily as possible become united, and freedom, with its privileges, forever guaranteed.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

By Mr. WEED—To regulate the fare on the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad.

By Mr. MORSE—To facilitate the construction of the Midland Railroad.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To incorporate the Brooklyn Mutual Gas Company.

By Mr. BRUNSON—Against incorporating the New-York Traveler's Club, which was agreed to.

Also, to incorporate the Ladies' Christian Union.

By Mr. VEEDER—Relative to the Jews' Hospital of New-York.

By Mr. SELDEN—To equalize compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. BAKER—To prevent the fraudulent manufacture of kerosene oil.

By Mr. WILBUR—To amend the charter of the Security Life Insurance Company.

Mr. WEED gave notice of a bill to regulate the fare on street railroad cars in New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GOODRICH—To amend the act relative to the New-York Marine Court, allowing two Judges to hold General Terms.

By Mr. WEED—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to summary proceeding to recover real estate.

By Mr. CONGDON—To amend the Metropolitan Health Bill. Relative to bringing actions before the courts.

By J. G. GRAHAM—To amend the Bank Department Act.

Mr. BODINE offered a resolution making intelligence the basis of suffrage, and instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the Constitutional Amendment to that effect.

The Committee on privileges and elections, in the case of WILLIAMS against WEED of Clinton County, reported a resolution awarding the seat to Mr. SMITH M. WEED, the present incumbent, which was adopted unanimously.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the National Guard Act, by limiting tenure of office therein. To amend the Revised Statutes relative to election of officers of corporations. To increase the fees of the Grand and Petit Jurors to $2 per day.

Bills in the Legislature.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Senator WHITE introduced a bill proposing that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall be constituted a Commission to receive proposals from any City, Board of Supervisors or County in the State, for the establishment of four normal or training schools, for the education and discipline of teachers of common schools. Should any such proposals, from any county or otherwise, be accepted, said Board shall have power to raise by tax the necessary sum to carry out the provisions of the proposal.

DUTIES OF SURROGATES.

Senator THOMAS MURPHY introduced a bill providing that the Governor may appoint two additional Surrogates for the County of New-York, who shall enter on their duties at once.

Also, the Governor may appoint (in both cases, with advice and consent of the Senate) a Surrogate in place of the present incumbent who shall enter upon the discharge of his duties Jan. 1, 1867, and shall hold office for five years. In the year 1867 the Governor may appoint three Surrogates in place of those whose term of office expires Jan. 1, 1868, who shall hold office for the term of six years.

In addition to the present duties of these officers they shall also have jurisdiction to determine upon contested claims: to compel testamentary trustees or guardians an account of their proceedings, &c., &c., the same authority as the Supreme Court in case of idiots, lunatics, &c.

BROOKLYN DOCK AND BASIN COMPANY.

Senator MURPHY introduced a bill providing that Wm. P. Libby, Calvin Burr, C. P. Kirkland, E. C. Litchfield, Jasper W. Gilbert, E. N. Fisk and Jos. W. Greenwood may associate themselves under the above name for the purpose of constructing and maintaining docks, bulkheads, &c., to erect warehouse, &c., &c., in the Eighth Ward of the City of Brooklyn. The capital stock to be $1,000,000.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL FUND.

Senator PIERSON introduced a bill providing for the raising by tax of the further sum of $189,510, which sum shall be paid to the Treasurer of said city, and placed to the credit of the Board.

IMPROVING CLINTON-STREET IN BROOKLYN.

Senator PIERSON introduced a bill providing that A. Cooke Hull, Alex. E. Orr, Jas. W. De Graw, Thomas Sullivan and Aug. C. Masters be appointed a Board of Commissioners to repair Clinton-street from its commencement at Fulton-street to the corner of Second-place and Clinton-street, and continue the same down Second-place to Third-street, with power to appoint engineers, surveyors, &c. The Commissioners are to receive no remuneration for services rendered, aside from their expenses of traveling.

AMENDING CHARTER OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

Senator PIERSON introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the charter of this Company as follows:

Chas. D. Mathews, C. N. S. Rowland, James Green, Robert H. Ogden and O. D. Mathews, shall be constituted a body politic for the purpose of owning, leasing, holding, erecting and maintaining docks, piers, basins, bulkheads and warehouse in the port of New-York. This corporation shall exist for thirty years.

SEWER IN MAGNOLIA-STREET, BROOKLYN.

Mr. PIERSON introduced a bill providing that a temporary sewer may be erected by the Commissioners, in Magnolia-street, Brooklyn, from its intersection with Broadway and Gates-avenue, through to Johnson-street.

STATE NATIONAL GUARD.

Senator PIERSON introduced a bill providing for the amendment of section 37, of chapter 417, of laws of 1862, as follows:

Any member of the National Guard who shall neglect or refuse to return such uniform or equipment upon the order of his commanding officer shall be further liable to a fine not exceeding $250.

Section 122, as follows:

And the necessary expense of lighting such armory shall be a county charge.

Section 146, after the twenty-sixth line: Provided that any person claiming a deduction in the assessment of his real and personal property as herein above specified, shall make such claim known to the assessors, &c.

BROADWAY STAGE COMPANY.

Senator LENT introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for this Company to run stages over the following streets: Commencing at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, through Twenty-ninth street, Broadway, to Fulton-street to the Ferry. Also from Tenth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, through Ninth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, to Broadway, down to Wall-street to the Ferry, and through Broadway and Whitehall-street to the South Ferry. Also from Sixtieth-street down Fifth-avenue to Broadway to the City Hall Park.

Whenever the convenience of the public demands it, the Company may run stages to any railroad depot, hotel, steamboat, or place of amusement, and also furnish conveniencies for delivering trunks, baggage, &c.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. GOODRICH introduced a bill providing that the court shall jurisdiction over all actions of assault and battery, false imprisonment and slander, where the damages claimed do not exceed $500.

BANK DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill providing that whenever any banker or banking association design to close up their business, and shall have redeemed 75 per cent. of their circulating notes outstanding at the date of each notice, the Superintendent of Banks shall give notice that the of such corporations all their outstanding notes must be presented at some bank in Albany or New-York City within six years from date of notice.

CORPORATION OF THE EVERGREENS IN KINGS COUNTY.

Mr. MAURICE introduced a bill to provide for the liquidation of the claims against the corporation of the Evergreens, and for a sale of the real estate of such corporation for the payment of its debts.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Mr. BODINE introduced a bill providing for the amending of the Laws of 555 of the Laws of 1864, as follows:

SEC. 1. There shall be raised by tax in the present and each succeeding year, upon the real and personal estate, one mill upon each dollar of the equalized valuation of such estate for the support of the common schools.

SEC. 2. The Comtroller may withhold the payment of any moneys to which any County may be entitled until satisfactory evidence shall be furnished to him that all moneys required by law to be raised by taxation from such County.

The Cashier of all Banks shall furnish to the Assessors a list of persons owning stock in the Bank he represents.

TEXAS.

Proceedings of the State Convention—Proposed Treaties with the Indians—Secessionists Voting Civil Rights to the Negroes.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, March 2.

The Texas State Convention referred to the Finance Committee the whole subject of the public debt of the State.

The Committee on Indian Affairs reported in favor of making a treaty with the Creeks and Chickasaws, permitting them to hunt on the frontier if they will assist in protecting the settlers; also, in favor of sending Commissioners to Washington to lay the condition of the frontiers before the Government.

The Committee of the Whole adopted a constitutional clause requiring any member of the Legislature to have resided in the State five years previous to his election.

An amendment making the sessions of the State Legislature annual, was lost.

The great majority of the Secessionists in the Convention voted for amendments to the constitution granting civil rights to the negroes—to sue and be sued, to testify in the courts, to make contracts and be contracted with, to acquire, hold and transmit property in all cases the same as the whites, and to be subject to no penal laws based on inequality or distinction.

Auction Cotton Sales in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 3.

Eight hundred bales of cotton were sold at auction to-day, by SAMUEL COOK. The sale was attended by many buyers from Providence and New-York. Good ordinary brought 40½c.; Middling and Middling Fair Orleans brought 43c.@44c.; Middling and Strict Middling Georgia, 44½c.@45½c.; Pickings, 21c.@26c.

Fenian Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 3.

A special meeting of several Fenian Circles was held to-night at Fenian Hall.

Resolutions were adopted recognizing the crisis as having arrived, and promising all aid to their brethren struggling in Ireland.

A grand mass meeting will be held on Tuesday night, in front of Independence Hall.

The subscription for the Irish Republic bonds is quite large to-day.

The excitement here is becoming intense, in expectation of establishing belligerent rights.

The North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, March 3.

The bill relative to negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color and mixed blood, known as the Negro Bill, was voted down in the Senate last night by a vote of 22 to 18, but the vote was reconsidered to-day, and the bill was passed by a vote of 25 to 17. The bill was so mutilated by amendments in the House that its framers desired its defeat in preference to its passing in such a form.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Shortly before midnight of Friday, information was lodged at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house to the effect that the dead body of a man was lying in the vacant lot adjoining the residence of Mr. DAVID SAMSON, No. 205 West Fourteenth-street. Capt. HEDDEN proceeded thither, and found that the dead man was Mr. SAMSON himself, the body being yet warm, but lifeless. Inquiry resulted in ascertaining the fact that the deceased had been missed from his room on the second floor, and it is supposed that he fell from the window into the lot, the fall resulting in his death. Yesterday Coroner COLLIN held an inquest in the case. It was stated in evidence that Mr. SAMSON had been suffering for a year past with the heart disease, accompanied by vertigo, and that the recent death of his wife had preyed upon his mind. An external examination was made of the body by Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON, Deputy Coroner, who gave it as his opinion that death had been caused by a fall while laboring under an attack of vertigo. A verdict to that effect was therefore rendered by the jury. The deceased was a native of Germany and 66 years of age. He was in affluent circumstances and leaves several children to mourn his death.

ATTRACTIVE COURSE OF LECTURES.—Messrs. H. H. WHITTEN, H. H. KEELER, and others, of the Lecture Committee of the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church, announce a course of six lectures for the benefit of the building-fund for the contemplated new church edifice—the lecturers to be Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, PHINEAS T. BARNUM, Rt. Rev. Bishop CLARK, Rev. A. A. WILLETS, and the first lecture to be delivered on Thursday evening next. See advertisement in another column.

REMOVAL OF THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—The Consistory having decided to remove the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, have advertised for proposals for leasing the ground for a term of years. The remains interred in the vaults will be taken to Greenwood, and reinterred in the grounds of the collegiate Dutch Church in Greenwood Cemetery. The removal of the remains will commence on the 12th inst.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A RETURNED SOLDIER—REMORSE AND INTEMPERANCE—AFFECTING LETTER.—About 9 o'clock on Friday night, a returned soldier named WILLIAM H. FOSTER was found dead on a lounge in his apartments, corner of Franklin and Noble streets, Greenpoint, with two small phials, emptied and marked "laudanum," on a table beside him. Deceased had been living alone for some time, his wife and three children having abandoned him in consequence of his intemperate habits. He had been a private in the One Hundred and Seventieth New-York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged from the service on the 10th of September, 1865. About four weeks ago his conduct, as alleged, became so intolerable that his wife obtained temporary places for her three children, the eldest of whom is but eleven years, and got a permanent home for herself in North Second street, Williamsburgh. She then called upon her husband and requested part of the furniture. This he refused at the time, but afterward sent her word that she could have whatever she needed. When Mrs. FOSTER sent for the furniture her husband seemed quite repentant and helped her to remove the things from the apartments. Seeing that he was destitute, she gave him a dollar, half the money she had. This seemed to affect him sensibly, and he remarked that he would drown himself, so as to give her no more trouble. He went to work at his trade shortly afterward, however, and seemed to have reformed. On Thursday last he visited his wife and told her to remove the furniture from his apartments, and she agreed to call at 8 o'clock on Friday night for that purpose. She found the door of the room locked and the key inside, and received no answer when she knocked. Mrs. FOSTER then went to the Forty-seventh Precint Station-house and stated her case, when Officer PHELPS went to the place, forced the door and found FOSTER in the position above stated. Coroner SMITH was notified, took charge of the body and ordered a *post mortem* examination. The following letter was written by the suicide on Thursday, the evening of which day it is supposed he took the fatal drug:

GREENPOINT, March 1.

DEAR WIFE AND CHILDREN: I will address you perhaps for the last time in this world. Through the course of family matters and self-abuse by that demon of mankind—rum—it has caused me to commit self-destruction by taking poison, (laudanum.) I would gladly love to see yourself and the children, in order to give you all a parting kiss; but you refuse an audience to me. Alas! we must part, which, hoping through the mercy of our blessed Redeemer, to all meet in Heaven. Dear wife, take care of the children, and bring them up in the love and fear of God, and infuse into their hearts the destruction that rum will do unto mankind; learn them to remember that they once had a father that was a man, but not always a brute.

The remainder of the furniture you may take, as it may be some benefit to you: and as regards my body, you may give it into the hands of the authorities, in order that it may fill a drunkard's grave. Good-bye, dear wife and children, an everlasting good-bye on this earth, and may God, in his infinite mercy, watch and care for you and the children, is the fervent prayer of your once loving and happy husband.

WILLIAM H. FOSTER.

P. S.—My age is 32 years 11 months.

FOSTER was a native of New-York, and an iron moulder by occupation.

MEETING TO SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT.—The Committee appointed at a meeting held at the Athenæum, last Saturday evening, have decided to call a mass meeting to sustain the policy of President ANDREW JOHNSON, to be held at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, Mar. 13. The Committee consists of Messrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Arthur W. Benson, Cyrus P. Smith, Isaac Van Anden, Alfred M. Wood, D. M. Stone, R. W. Ropes, A. C. Hull and L. Burnham. The Committee will meet in the Directors' Room of the Academy of Music, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, to complete the arrangements.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—Mrs. THERESA LAWLER *alias* SMITH, was arraigned before Justice CORNWALL yesterday on the charge of grand larceny. As alleged, the defendant took away from the residence of plaintiff in St. Louis, named PETER SCHULTZ, the sum of $1,000 and a bed-quilt. The complainant stated on examination that he had known defendant four years; that she was called MARY ANN FLOOD. Lived with her in St. Louis previous to 1863. Subsequently she left plaintiff and lived with a man named SMITH. Witness lived with her again after that. They disagreed, it appears, about some domestic affairs, and she left and came on to New-York, as charged, with SCHULTZ's property. The accused was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning Mr. JOSEPH DENTON, of Newtown, L. I., farmer, was run over and almost instantly killed by a Long Island Railroad train, which he sought to enter at the Jackson-avenue toll-gate. He was 32 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children.

NEW-JERSEY.

PIGEON SHOOTING MATCHES FOR $4,000.—Two pigeon shooting matches, each for $1,000 a side, will take place at Greenville, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, between JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, and WM. SEEDS, "the Jersey Boy." The first match will be to shoot at fifty double birds each, 18 yards rise and 100 yards boundary. The second match on Wednesday, will be to shoot at 100 birds each, 21 yards rise, and 80 yards boundary. The stakes will be $2,000 on each match.

PREPARING FOR THE CHOLERA IN NEWARK.—At the meeting of the Newark Common Council on Friday night, the Board of Health reported that preliminary steps have already been taken toward placing the city in a thorough sanitary condition by the appointment of officers whose duties are to ascertain the existence of all nuisances, and to have the same abated without delay. They also propose, as soon as practicable, to organize a systematic and searching inspection of every ward in the city. They further add that "as fear oftentimes superinduces disease, it has not been deemed advisable to unnecessarily agitate the public mind by assuming that the approach of a pestilence was inevitable;" hence everything that has been done by the Board of Health has been done quietly, but none the less effectually.

A curé at Segonsac, in the south of France, has refused to bury a man's wife, unless the widower will perform an alleged promise to subscribe 300f. toward repairing the parish church.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY EXPERIENCE IN A GREEK QUARANTINE.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

Having occasion during the past Summer to go from one of the Turkish islands of the Mediterranean over to European terra-firma, I was obliged to go to Syra, the *entrepôt* of the Levant, to take passage in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer; but as the cholera panic and the restrictions laid on the steamers from all Turkish ports had virtually stopped regular communication with Greek ports, I was obliged to borrow the yacht of an English friend who happened to be visiting us at the time. Our island had had no cholera, and indeed had never been visited by it; its general healthfulness was all that could be desired by the most exacting Board of Health, and as, moreover, we were fortified with English, Turkish and Greek bills of health, I anticipated at the worst a detention of four or five days previous to being permitted to land.

We had a charming run of thirty odd hours, with just wind enough to make a landsman love the sea, and sighting Syra in the morning, stood directly in for the port. Half a mile off the mole-head we met a man-of-war's boat, the Greek blue and white stripes flying out from the stern, and received a most peremptory warning to go no nearer, fearfully shouted from a safe distance; and on learning that we were from a Turkish port, the officer ordered us off to Delos for eleven days' quarantine, declining even to look at our bill of health or hear any protest or explanations.

Those who have been at Syra may remember to the west of that port, about ten miles away, a low, bare and rocky island, which few people ever visit, and on which only two on three herdsmen live. On closer inspection one finds that what seemed to be one is really two islands, the larger called sometimes Rhenée, and sometimes Delos, the smaller the true Delos, site of the famous temple of Apollo. In a bay on the south-eastern side of the former, the *Sylph* (I am sufficiently inexact in details, as I have occasionally to pass through Syra, and I don't care to have my identity discovered, cast anchor, and the so-called lazaretto being only an insignificant collection of huts, built of rough boards, I elected to perform quarantine on board, even at the cost of detaining the *Sylph* longer than her owner had calculated. In fact the bare, dry, even burnt look of the island, without a shrub, a spring, or a living thing on it except a few guardiani and some luckless passengers of an English steamer which had preceded us by a few days, gave small hope of being able to pass eleven days of idleness endurably, in the heat of midsummer, where the sun is as fervant as on the south side of a Greek island. The steamer was from Alexandria, with over two hundred passengers on board, mostly Syriotes and other Greeks flying from the cholera, then in the beginning of its fury at that city; therefore, they were most naturally put into quarantine. Their term was fourteen days, I believe, of which nearly a week had passed without any symptoms of sickness of any kind. We were near enough to hail across to her on still days, and hear the complaints of the Captain roared at sympathetic ears in good broad English, and witness by eye and ear the facts I am about to narrate, which I challenge the most patriotic and mendacious inhabitant of Syra to contradict.

The Captain of the steamer having, like myself, only calculated on a few days' observation, had provided himself with sufficient stores for the time for his few cabin passengers, the great bulk of those on board being deck passengers, who provide themselves with food for the voyage. These had been exhausted soon after their arrival at quarantine; and the captain, praying in vain for supplies from the authorities of Syra, began to furnish his ship's supplies; for it was impossible, as he said, to see the poor people starve. But these supplies, abundant for his proper ends, would go but a little way in feeding that hungry multitude, and were threatened with exhaustion before the townspeople should awak n their Christianity from its sleep of, I imagine, about seventeen centuries. The Captain appealed in vain to them to save their countrymen from starvation. They were not bound, they said, to provide food for people because they found them in quarantine. So the Captain gave out all his stores, little by little, and shouted across to me to know if I had any to spare. The *Sylph* carried a crew of twelve men, and we naturally had two or three barrels of hard bread and salt beef stowed away for emergencies; and though what we could give them, with proper regard to our own needs, could be little more than a few hours' respite from starvation, it was impossible to withhold it.

The Captain was an incarnate protest, a deck-walking imprecation on the miserly authorities of Syra. The people in his ship were not his own countrymen, but Greeks; he was under no obligation to provide a mouthful for one of them; they had no money to buy, and he had no authority to buy for them except from his own funds—to have done which he must have been a Roman Prince or an English banker. So he wrote, and begged, and protested. He wrote to the English Consul, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Lloyd stormed at the Nomarch and Demarch by turns in vain. The Syriotes would not send, and the Consul could not—save a little for the Captain and crew; and provisions were not only not supplied by the Board of Health, but permission to carry them off was denied those who would have taken them—so great was the panic at the idea of communication with the ship. Mr. Lloyd succeeded now and then in sending a small supply by the *guarda-costa*, and they bought now and then a kid of the herdsmen on the "clean" part of the island, at exorbitant rates. But they, too, finally refused to communicate; and then the Captain wrote to the Consul—I saw the letter afterward—"For three days my men have had no bread, and two of them have gone raving mad." Among the cabin passengers was a Frenchwoman, pregnant and near her confinement; for her the Captain begged for a doctor or nurse in vain—none would venture; and when the time was come the poor mother had only the kindly care of the Captain and her fellow-passengers, among whom was no woman or person competent to care for her. Fortunately, she passed through her trial safely.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Lloyd kept up his protests and remonstrances to people and government—protested against the inhumanity and the illegality of the whole thing—begged for relief to deaf ears. "Better," they said, "that a few should suffer, than that forty thousand should incur the peril of cholera. To allow people to carry provisions to the island was to run danger of communication with contagion." The only reply of any significance that Mr. Lloyd got was a threat of burning his house over his head if he persisted in attempting to bring cholera into Syra.

We, knowing nothing of this little turmoil, lay quietly under the intense sun waiting the lapse of time. The Greeks on the steamer might starve, but we were perhaps thankful that they were only Greeks; *we* should wear through well enough and then be free. Mr. Lloyd finally wrote to Athens; the Government at Athens ordered an examination, and then the Demos, under compulsion, voted meagre supplies to their famished countrymen.

But our fates were merciless. A few days, very few, before the steamer's time had expired, a ship arrived from Alexandria which actually had the cholera on board! Twenty or more had died and were thrown overboard on the voyage, as we afterward learned, and several more were sick. As she came into the quarantine anchoring-ground and cast anchor, she dragged some distance, and seemed in a fair way to drift against the armed cutter which was doing duty as *guarda-costa* and *capo-guardiano*. The brave fellow—I hope he wasn't a sailor—ran out his guns, and prepared to sink the ship and all on board, lest she should come in contact with him. That scene is one I shall never forget and hardly ever forgive; the huddled passengers driven on deck by the pestilence and heat, and doubtless, already in a frenzy of fear from the perils within, found themselves met on the threshold of deliverance from their awful fellow-voyager by the open mouths of Greek carronades. Women shrieked and men howled with fright; all prayed, supplicating the gods and the captain; the *guarda-costa* people were in a worse panic, if possible—shouted orders and counter-orders, ran out a gun and ran it in again, threatened, prayed and cursed, as though doom was on them. This horror of the cholera seemed to have become a madness in the Greek mind. Our sailors gave the wretches the benefit of much good and strong English, which I fear was sadly wasted, and would have been equally so had it been equally good Greek; but I noticed that our *guardiano* was stricken with fear at the bare idea of the vicinity of the infected ship. What the extent of the contagion was, we knew not of course; but the hurrying and trepidation of the people on board, and in the boat which came alongside, made it evident that something unusual was going on. The boat lay far off, and the officers shouted very loudly; and we heard afterwards from the quarantine-boat that there were four or five dead of cholera on board, whom they wanted to send on shore to be buried, but this was refused as dangerous! then to be permitted to sink them in the sea—this was still less to be allowed. They begged for a doctor—no one would go; *guardiani* even would not go on board, for any compensation, and they rowed away, leaving her to her fate. We shortly after received an intimation that by reason of this new arrival, all ships in quarantine at that time must stay fourteen days more!

My own wrath at Greek inhumanity had been already so largely excited that I could get no angrier at this new tyranny—in fact, I thought more of the steamer and its already half-starved and, even, in some cases, dying people, than of myself; and if I had the pestilence in the hollow of my hand, I should, I fear, have visited Syra as Egypt never was visited. But the most appalling thought was of that luckless ship with Death holding revel on her, and the living bound to the dead.

Here was the ship of the ancient mariner, in sooth—anchored only, but with anchors almost useless on that tranquil sea, the fiery sun above, and the glassy water below, and nothing to break that awful monotony but the merciless quarantine boat coming to ask and refuse. We could see the people on the ship gather on the forcastle and in the rigging, looking out to the land, which, brown and dry as it was, was to them a refuge. The second and the third day came, and the dead multiplied, until ten or a dozen corpses were on board. Still no physician, no landing, no burial even; and the plague-stricken ship and its dying cargo lay still under the August sun. The third day the crew received permission to put the bodies overboard, tied with ropes, that they might not drift away and carry to some accursed Greek community the plague it merited. I may be unjust, but those days have made me detest and abhor the very name of Syra and its people. We saw the dead lowered overboard, one by one, and with glasses could see them floating alongside, horrible to sight and fancy.

I am only dealing with facts—facts which will be confirmed by the testimony of many who passed those broiling August days in that quarantine. No physician could be found in Syra who had humanity enough to hear the cry of that suffering company, or venture on the plague-stricken ship. They did finally get permission to bury the dead, all but one mother and child, who drifted loose, and was cast on some unknown shore, or fed the fishes; and finally a Danish physician came, a volunteer from—I regret to say I know not where, nor even do I know his name. I did not think then to enable myself to render him the honor he deserves; and finally the sick were landed. There had been a hundred and forty passengers on board when the ship left Alexandria, and there were over a hundred when she came to quarantine—the untouched remaining on board until they were attacked in their turn, and were carried ashore to die. Their provisions, too, were failing, and at last starvation came to help the pestilence.

I sought distraction and pastime among the sailors, of whom two had attracted my attention during the run over. One of them I judged to be an American at first sight, the incarnation of "go-a-head" and nervous energy. I had seen him at the wheel the first day out, as I sat aft after taking my fruit after dinner, and tempted him to affability by a huge slice of melon, which he ate without ever taking his eye for more than an instant from the course of the yacht. The next day they were apples that broke the silence; when, abruptly turning round to me, he asked if I was a Free Mason? He was, and evidently did not understand how one could treat a sailor with courtesy or kindness without some such motive as that mystic brotherhood is supposed to furnish. He wore a black wide-awake crowded close down to his eyes, which looked sharp out from under black, clear-drawn eyebrows. His nose was prominent, pointed and straight, and his mouth full of decision; lips close-pressed, and chin small and slightly retreating. He carried his head habitually a little forward, as if on the look-out, and reminded me in his *ensemble* more of a clipper than anything I ever saw in the flesh. He was taciturn, however, and absolutely refused to talk of himself. The other, who responded to the name of Bill, was certainly one of the best examples of the English sailor I have ever met—robust, thick-set, with large brain and full beard, a frank blue eye, and an off-hand manner familiar to all who permitted it, but respectful to the highest degree, and speaking the English of a man who had had some education. In the first days of our imprisonment he had surprised me not a little by offering to lend me some old numbers of reviews and magazines, written on the margins of which I found some shrewd comments, and with some bits of drawing. I am not going to write his story, and shall not repeat what I learned of a life ruined by an uncontrollable spirit of adventure and unimproved opportunities: I have only to do with him now as he wove himself into the web of our quarantine life.

It was from Bill that I learned what I first knew of Aleck; that he was, as I had supposed, an American, had been in the Confederate service, and had even served on the *Alabama*. After finding out so much, I tried hard to make him talk about himself, but in vain. He was respectful, but not communicative on any subject, and least so on himself. But the new excitement of the cholera-ship and its horrors made a certain difference. I certainly felt more like getting near my fellow-men, and they, and especially Aleck, were more oblivious of the difference between them and me. The immediate cause of the breaking of the ice was the sight of a poor woman standing on the poop of the cholera-ship as she drifted toward us from her anchorage, before a slight easterly air, that brought the woman's voice to us in supplications which we could from time to time partially distinguish, and which were for bread, bread, bread! We could see others on board climbing on the bulwarks, standing on the poop or forecastle, according to the end of the ship which drifted nearest us; but we could hear no other voice, though we doubted not that many were joined with hers. Beside her we saw, later, another female figure, whom, by the aid of the glass, I believed I could make out to be her daughter. The latter made no sound that we could hear, but sat mutely or stood with her arm around the other, while ever and anon we heard that heart-rending cry. "*Psomé! psomé!* (bread! bread!)" At sunset that day we were all together on the forecastle, better friends through our common pity. We proposed to our taciturn *guardiano* to send some bread on board the ship, but he absolutely refused to lend himself to any such risk of contagion, and forbade any attempt to communicate either with the ship or the shore where the sick were: and to tell the truth, it was not pleasant to contemplate the chances of being put in quarantine for an additional indefinite term, for having, even in a kindly work, come in real or fancied contact with the disease. But as the authority of the *guardiano* was absolute, we could do nothing in the matter openly, though it was determined in council by us three to do something in some way, if relief was not brought soon.

From the forecastle next morning we saw in the early light the two hapless creatures in the same position. Bill, looking over into the water thoughtfully, asked if there were many sharks in those waters. I replied that I had never seen but one, inquiring why he asked. "Why," said he, "I think I could get some grub over to those women, if you could manage the *guardiano*." "It isn't much of a swim," I replied, "but as to carrying the prog, you will find that more difficult." "Well," said he, "I have carried a pretty good load in the water before now, and can float enough to keep those women from starving. I lived in the Sandwich Islands once, and though I don't stand out of the water like a Kanaka, I have carried my clothes on my head many a mile without wetting them, and a few pounds of bread won't sink me." Here his eye twinkled as if he had a story to tell, and I waited for it. "I commanded a lorcha transport during the last war in China," he began, after a moment, "and one day, while we were in Canton, I was walking through one of the streets with my mate, an Englishman, and we stopped to look in a joss-house. There was a joss there of pure silver, about fourteen inches high, and I made up my mind to have him. We two were the only Europeans on board, and the first dark stormy night we took the boat and went ashore well armed. The joss-house had no guard but the priests, and the night was so bad that we broke the door down and got in without the outsiders knowing it, and carried the joss off easily enough; but the next day we had row enough to pay for it. Every vessel in the river was searched, and if I had laid him on board, he would have been found, and we should have caught it, for the officers were in earnest about it, and the Chinese in a fury. I knew there would be the d—l to pay in the morning, so I put a cord around his neck, and went down and hung him to the lower pintle of the rudder, and left him there till the hue and cry was over, and then brought it up. It weighed forty-two pounds. I think I could do more in this case than then." "Do it then," said I; "I'll help you all I can; but we won't let the Captain or any of the men know of it!" "Oh, I'll put that all right," said Aleck; "Jones has the first watch to-night, and I'll change with him, and as for the *guardino*, he's a sleepy cuss, and I reckon won't give himself the trouble to look on deck after he turns in—he never has, any way; and if you'd like to keep watch with me, Sir, I think we can manage it." "But, Bill," I added, "look out for the *guarda-costa*—if they see anything in the water moving between the vessels, they'll fire at it, certainly." "That won't trouble me," replied the imperturbable tar. "I have run the blockade in the American war thirteen times, and bigger balls than that fellow can throw whizzing about my head, and fired by better gunners than they have got aboard there. Why, Sir, we ran almost into one of their Monitors one night, and had eight 15-inch shot fired at us without being hit, and in all the thirteen trips in and out, we never were hit but once—and then the ball only took off the head of the look-out forward."

And so we arranged it that Bill should swim off to the ship as soon as it was dark, and trusting to fortune to get the provisions aboard without discovery, we were to hang overboard a light for him to swim back to.

"That ship reminds me," said Bill, after a long pause, "of a trip I made once in an English ship to Senegal. We went up the river to load, and while we lay there waiting for cargo to come down, we had one of the worst yellow fevers break out on the ship I ever saw. The first man who was taken with it died in three hours, and that day two more were taken and died before dark, and in three days we lost all but seven of the crew one after another—not one was sick more than six hours—and then the mate was taken sick. The first thing I knew of it was that he said to me, 'Bill, give me a good glass of grog, and fill my pipe; I want one good smoke and a drink before I die.' 'Oh, nonsense,' says I, 'you are no more likely to die than I am.' 'I know very well I have got it,' said he; 'and when I am dead bury me deep enough so that the land crabs can't dig me up.' Sure enough he died that afternoon, and we took him ashore before night and buried him in a good deep grave. In two days more there were only the Captain and I alive on the ship. And there we lay ten days till we heard that an English man-of-war was off the mouth of the river, and the Captain sent a native boat down to ask him to send up men to work the ship out of the river. The man-of-war sent word that they wouldn't send men up the river, but if we could work her down with natives, they would give us men to get the ship home to England, and so we got out, but a deuce of a time we had of it getting down. I suppose they feel on that ship pretty much as I did those ten days."

All day long we heard at intervals that pitiful cry. "Bread! Bread!" faintly coming over the water, It was more tolerable than the day before, because we knew that relief would go with nightfall. And so, as the dark came, we made up a packet of hard bread, with a little cold meat and a bottle of wine, and binding it securely between Bill's shoulders, and with a pointed stick on top of it, in case, as he said, "a shark should want to take the prog from him," he slipped down into the water, stripped to his drawers, and struck out for the cholera-ship so quietly that you might have thought it a little school of guard-fish.

We sat on the forecastle watching and waiting. I said nothing, and where two are together and one will not talk, the other sometimes will. Aleck finally broke silence with—"Women are mighty curious things. I'll bet that old one don't touch a mouthful till t'other has eaten, and I don't believe she would have made half the fuss she did if she had been alone. In the beginning of the American war I belonged to a regiment of mounted riflemen, and we were sent into Eastern Tennessee, where there was a good deal of bushwhacking about that time. We were picketed one day in a line about two miles long across country, and I was on the extreme left. I took my saddle off, holsters and all, and hung it on a branch of a peach-tree, and my carbine on another. We knew there were no Yankees near, and so I was kind o' off guard, eating peaches. By and by I saw a young woman coming down to where I was, on horseback. She wanted to know if there were many of the boys near, and if they would buy some milk of her if she took it down to them. I said I thought they would, and took about a quart myself; and as she hadn't much more, I emptied the water out of my canteen and took the rest. Says she, 'If you'll come up to the house yonder, I've got something better than that; you may have some good peach brandy—some of your fellows might like a little.' I said I'd go, and she says, 'You needn't take your saddle or carbine, it's just a step, and they are safe enough here—there's nobody about.' So I mounted bareback, and she led the way. When we passed the bars where she came in, she says, 'You ride on a step, and I'll get down and put up the bars.' I went on, and as she came up behind, she says pretty sharp, 'Ride a little faster, if you please.' I looked round and she had a revolver pointed straight at my head, and I saw that she knew how to use it. I had left everything behind me like a fool, and had to give in and obey orders. 'That's the house, if you please,' she says, and showed me a house in the edge of the woods a quarter of a mile away. We got there, and she told me to get down and eat something, for she was going to give me a long ride—into the Yankee lines, about twenty miles away. Her father came out and abused me like a thief, and told me that he was going to have me sent into the Federal lines to be hung. It seems he had had a son hung the week before by some of the Confederates, and was going to have his revenge out of me. I ate pretty well, for I thought I might need it before I got any more, and then the old fellow began to curse me and abuse me like anything. He said he would shoot me on the spot if it wasn't that he'd rather have me hung; and instead of giving me my own horse, he took the worst one he had in his stables, and they put me on that with my feet tied together under his belly. Luckily they didn't tie my hands, for they thought I had no arms, and couldn't help myself; but I always carried a small revolver in my shirt-bosom. The girl kept too sharp watch on me for me to use it. She never turned her revolver from me, and I knew that the first suspicious move I made I was a dead man. We went about ten miles in this way, when my old crow-bait gave out and wouldn't go any further. She wouldn't trust me afoot, and so had to give up her own horse; but she kept the bridle in her own hands, and walked ahead with one eye turned back on me, and the revolver cocked, with her finger on the trigger, so that I never had a chance to put my hand in my bosom. We finally came to a spring, and she asked me if I wanted to drink. I didn't feel much like drinking, but I said yes, and so she let me down. I put my head down to the water, and at the same time put my hand down to where the revolver was, and pulled it forward where I could put my hand on it easily; but she was on the watch, and I couldn't pull it out. I mounted again, and the first time she was off her guard a little, I fired and broke the arm she held the pistol in. "Now," says I, "it's my turn; you'll please get on that horse, and we'll go back." She didn't flinch or say a word, but got on the horse, and I tied her legs as they had mine, and we went back to the house. The old man he heard us come up to the door and looked out of the window. He turned as pale as a sheet and ran for his rifle. I knew what he was after, and pushed the door in before he was loaded. Says I, 'You may put that shooting-iron down and come with me.' He wasn't as brave as the girl, but it was no use to resist, and he knew it; so he came along. About half way back we met some of our fellows who had missed me, and come out to look me up. They took them both, and"—— he paused a moment, and, lowering his tone, added, "I don't know what they did with them, but I know —— well what they would have done with me." I replied after a pause, "I suppose they hanged them both?" Aleck nodded his head without looking up, and seemed anxious to drop the subject.

"But," said I, rather disposed to work the vein of communicativeness, but not anxious to hear any more of such adventures, "I thought you had been in the Confederate navy?" "I was," said Aleck. "I was with Semmes everywhere he went; I was in the naval brigade and blockade-running, and was on the *Alabama* all the time he commanded her." "But not when she sank, I suppose?" I rejoined. "Well, I was, and was picked up with him by the *Deerhound*." "It was a pretty sharp fight, wasn't it?" I suggestingly asked. "It was that," replied Aleck, but he didn't care about enlarging. "I suppose it was the eleven-inch shells that did her business?" "Oh, no," said he, coming to a kind of confessional, "we never had any chance; we had no gunners to compare with the *Kearsarge's*. Our gunners fired by routine, and when they had the gun loaded fired it off blind. They never changed the elevation of their guns all the fight, and the *Kearsarge* was working up all the while, taking advantage of every time she was hid by smoke to work a little nearer, and then her gunners took aim for every shot." "Then it isn't true that the *Alabama* tried to board the *Kearsarge*?" "No, Sir; she did her best to get away from her from the time the fight commenced; we knew well that if we got in range of her Dahlgren howitzers she would sink us in ten minutes." "But," I asked, "don't you believe that Semmes supposed he would whip the *Kearsarge* when he went out to fight her?" "No; he was bullied into it, and took good care to leave all his valuables on shore, and had a life-preserver on through the fight. I saw him put it on, and I thought if it was wise in him it wouldn't be foolish in me, and I put one on too. When Semmes saw that the ship was going down, he told us all to swim who could, and was one of the first to jump into the water, and we all made for the *Deerhound*. I was a long way ahead of Semmes, and when I came up to the *Deerhound's* boat they asked me if I was Semmes, before they would take me in. I said I wasn't, and then they asked me what I was on the *Alabama*. Said I, 'No matter what I was on the *Alabama*, I shall be a dead man soon if you don't take me in.' They asked me again if I was an officer or a seaman, and wouldn't take me in until I told them that I was officer." "But," said I "did they actually refuse to pick up common seamen, and leave them to drown?" "They did that," replied he, wrathfully, and probably not very correctly; "and as soon as they had Semmes on board they made tracks as fast as they knew how, and left everybody else to drown or be picked up by the *Kearsarge*."

"Time to show a light, I reckon," said Aleck, after his ebullition had subsided, and proceeded to put over the bows the light agreed on. An hour after Bill had started on his voyage we heard his whistle from below the forechains, and heaving him a line brought him in cautiously. He slipped down to change his clothing and add to it, and then came up to render an account of his doings. He had, as he anticipated, found more difficulty in getting on board the ship than in getting to it. He had found the poor women on the quarter-deck—all order and shipkeeping abandoned, and no lookout anywhere. The passengers were sleeping on deck or sitting around it, moaning and weeping. He dared not call to the women for fear of disturbing the *guardiani*, and of attracting the attention of the other passengers, to whom his small supply would have been but a mouthful. He swam round and round, looking for a loose rope's end in vain, and finally did what we should have supposed certain to lead to his discovery—climbed up the cable and over the bows, throwing over his shoulders the first garment he found on the disorderly deck, and slowly walked the whole length of the ship, when, having deposited the provisions at the side of the unfortunate ones, signifying that they were to inform no one and keep them to themselves, as well as his few words of Greek would let him, he dropped overboard by a line from the quarter, and leaving them in mute and motionless wonder, came back as quietly as he had gone. Bill couldn't resist the temptation next morning of waving a big white cloth at the ship, a signal which attracted the immediate attention and suspicion of our watchful *guardiano*, who, with an effervescence of useless Greek, delivered his mind on the subject of *contumacia* and communication, at which we all laughed; we felt merrier that morning than for many days past.

In fact, though we saw for several days more the boat going back and forward from the ship to the shore, and knew that they went to bury the dead—could see them buried even with our glasses—we never felt so oppressed by the horror of it since Bill's chivalric swim. We finished without other incident our appointed two weeks, and had soon the satisfaction of knowing that public clamor had obliged Syra to recognize the claims of humanity and send food to the starving.

We had to undergo a five days' "observation" behind the lighthouse island off the port, in company with the English steamer which was, moreover, threatened with a third fortnight, which she escaped only by the energetic remonstrances of the British consul, backed up by the legation at Athens, who persuaded the central Government to send orders to Syra that the steamer should be admitted to pratique. A Greek man-of-war was accordingly sent from Piræus to Syra with a commission to ascertain the truth of the complaints of Mr. Lloyd, and finding them well founded, ordered the admittance of the steamer to pratique; but so great was the terror of the population, and the timidity of the commission, that the latter ceded to the threat of a revolution, and compromised on admitting the passengers to the lazaretto of Syra and sending the ship away. If all these things are not recorded in the chronicles of that city, they are in the minds of many who were martyrs to the inhuman cowardice of Syra, and who will bear me testimony that every occurrence of which public recognition could be taken in the above narrative is strictly true. As for the yarns, I tell them, as nearly as I can remember, as they were told to me, and—believe them.

THE FERRIES OF NEW-YORK.

Routes, Number and Condition of Boats—Amount of Travel—Life-Saving Apparatus, &c.

[The following article takes an extreme view of the possible dangers in ferry travel, a view which we think unwarranted, but we give it as written.—Ed. Times.]

For years have the journals of New-York and her sister cities kept "pegging away" with a unanimity and perseverance seldom displayed by them on any subject, at the various ferry companies, in the effort to induce them to provide ample and efficient life-saving apparatus for the use of their passengers in the case of accident. Something has been done, but not enough; and it has been thought that a plain exhibit of the dangers to which are exposed the two hundred and fifty thousand persons who every day come and go from the city of New-York might tend to attract to the subject the attention of the people at large, and induce the ferry monopolies to make more adequate provision for the safety of their passengers.

New-York City being situated upon an island, and cut off from the mainland on either side by streams which it has not as yet been found possible or feasible either to bridge or tunnel, (except in the case of the bridges at the extreme northerly end of the island,) can, of course, only be approached by boats. And as the constantly increasing population and the exorbitant demands of dwelling-house landlords have driven the people by hundreds of thousands to the neighboring shores, it follows, not only that all strangers who enter the city must cross the water so to do, but that these many thousands of her own citizens must twice a day be ferried over these wide rivers from their business places to their homes. And if these citizens have, by long habit, become so reckless of their own lives as to think little of the risk they run in their bi-diurnal journeys, they certainly should take some thought for the visitors who are their customers, and who make and maintain the commercial greatness of New-York, and not compel each and every one of these to hazard his life every time he would set his welcome foot into this great City. And the evil grows rapidly, for, in order to accommodate the yearly increasing number of their patrons the ferry companies are building boats of twice the capacity of their older ones, so that, should that great ferry accident, which *must* come, chance to occur on one of these new boats, instead of nearly five hundred or a thousand lives lost, we shall have to record the slaughter of probably twice that number. The two new boats, the *Communipaw* and the *Central*, just set afloat by the New-Jersey Railroad Company at the foot of Liberty-street, North River, will each carry 3,000 to 4,000 passengers, beside teams, baggage, &c.

Most of the ferry-boats plying on the rivers between points nearly or diametrically opposite each other are double-enders—built to run either end first, to save the trouble of turning around. They have a rudder at each end, so arranged that by the setting of an iron pin it may be rendered immovable, and thus instantaneously converted from a rudder into a cutwater. These boats are provided with immensely powerful engines, built to run at great speed both forward and backward. These engines are very heavy, and with their ponderous appurtenances would alone, without the additional weight of passengers or load, secure the speedy sinking of the boat, should she be severely cut into on the side. From the very peculiar build, as well as from the comparatively small size of the ferry-boats, it is not feasible to build them in water-tight compartments—an arrangement which has saved many a large ship, which, when seriously injured and opened to the sea by storm or collision, has filled one compartment with water, and yet has floated by the buoyancy of the others, which were still water-tight. But any one of our stanchest ferry-boats, if widely cut open by a collision, would go to the bottom in five minutes like a stone; and the more passengers she chanced to have on board at the instant, the surer and speedier her destruction.

THE SPECIAL DANGER TO WHICH THEY ARE SUBJECT.

There is comparatively slight danger to be apprehended from fire on these boats; there are so many people constantly on board, all of whom are at all times wide awake, that a fire would be almost certain to be instantly discovered, and as speedily extinguished. Still, it has happened that a fire has started in such an out-of-the-way place, or has lighted in some of the two or three hours of the night when the cabins are nearly deserted, and has gained headway sufficient to do much damage; though we believe there has never been an instance of any serious accident occurring on any of the New-York ferry-boats from fire.

The writer of this article was, however, the witness of a panic on a Fulton ferry-boat one night, when the ladies' cabin took fire from the breaking of a lamp, and the steering apparatus becoming, curiously enough, at the same time disarranged, the boat floated down and nearly grounded on Governor's Island before the excitement was subdued. Though the lamp was seen by forty people to break, still, so dry was the light pine wood of the cabin, and so inaccessible were the few fire-buckets, that a large hole was burned through the side of the cabin and the paddle-wheel disclosed. Though the boat was provided with a "steam fire-pump" and 250 feet of hose, "as the law directs," neither were or could be put into use, and the flames were extinguished solely by the use of the buckets.

Most passengers have noticed with surprise the large anchor which may be seen on nearly every ferry-boat, securely lashed to the rail, without a foot of cable attached to it, or near it, or even on the boat, and have wondered at its use. It is not carried, we are authorized to state, to increase the buoyancy of the craft, but is kept on board in order to comply with some statute or ordinance for such case made and provided. The fire apparatus of the ferry-boats, too, seems to be carried merely in formal obedience to some general statute, and not with a view to its usefulness in case of fire.

Nor are these boats likely to suffer from storms, further than to be delayed in their trips, or perhaps to have a flag-staff blown overboard. But, though comparatively exempt from the two great perils of fire and wreck by storm, they are, for many reasons, so much more liable than other boats to collisions, and so much more likely to be fatally injured by such collisions, as to make them, in the opinion of this writer, the most dangerous craft that float, Mississippi River high-pressure steamboats not excepted.

REASONS WHY THEY ARE SO LIABLE TO COLLISION.

The reasons why these boats are much more likely to collide than other boats are several. One is, that they are all of them compelled to do their work within very narrow limits, and are, so to speak, all crowded into a heap.

Another reason is, that they ply in the most crowded parts of the rivers and bay, where the anchored vessels lie thickest, and where the moving craft of all descriptions are almost innumerable.

The third reason is, that the course of the ferry-boat is directly across that of the other vessels in the river. Most other ships and steamers run up and down the stream, while the track of the ferry lies more or less directly across. It can readily be seen that if twenty vessels are sailing in a narrow channel the chances of collision are almost infinitely greater when one-half of them are running back and forth across the stream, than if one-half were sailing up and the other half directly down the channel. Two ships meeting in mid-ocean pass each other and their danger is over. They do not immediately go about and try it over again, and so on indefinitely. But this is precisely what the ferry-boats do—one peril is only the immediate prelude to another; no sooner does she get her nose out of one scrape than she runs at full speed into a second one. The pilots of these vessels have acquired a skill almost miraculous in the management of their craft, and while they have plenty of light, no fog, and a channel clear of ice, they could probably keep clear of each other without ever colliding; but the helmsmen of other vessels are not so ready and skillful, nor are the sailing ships so manageable as the steam ferry-boat; and it is with these that the collisions are mostly made.

These smashes are, however, mere bagatelles; the ferry-boat, with her powerful engines, capable of running backward as readily and as effectively as forward, can almost instantaneously so check her speed as to either make such a collision of little account, or her pilot will so contrive to receive the shock as to make his adversary sustain most of the damage. Besides, the mere lumbering drift of a clumsy ship floating with the tide, and unmanageable for lack of steerage way, is not likely to be very dangerous, and almost invariably results in nothing more serious than the carrying away of an unimportant spar or so, or the ripping up of a few plank on either side. Or even if two ferry-boats at full speed should come together, end on, the result would not be nearly so serious as though one of them was struck broadside on. In such a case, if both boats were heavily loaded, the loss of life and the breaking of limbs would be something fearful. Still, it is likely that what injury was inflicted would be done by the immediate *smash* of the collision; it is not likely that two boats running together bow on would at once sink. They would doubtless be so interlocked that some little time would elapse before they would go down—enough, in all human probability, to enable help to reach the disabled craft, and they would doubtless float long enough to be towed into the slips.

THE SORT OF COLLISION TO BE MOST DREADED.

But the sort of accident described above is one exceedingly unlikely to occur, as the skill of the pilots, their perfect knowledge of the set and strength of the tidal currents, and their complete control of their boats, enable them to navigate the rivers with comparatively little danger to themselves. But the catastrophe most to be dreaded is the cutting in two, or nearly so, of some overloaded ferry-boat by a swift-running, sharp-bowed steamer, running in a cross direction, and striking the hapless ferry-boat amidships. Strong and staunch as the newer ones of our ferry-boats are built—with ribs of oak and sinews of iron—she would be crushed before the resistless charge of one of the Sound steamers, or even a Hudson River boat, like an egg-shell under a boot-heel. Indeed, we doubt if the strongest ship that ever floated would float five minutes after receiving a blow from one of our swift steamboats, if the blow was delivered fairly in the broadside, and the steamer was at full speed. The accident *might* be fatal also to the striker, but it certainly would be to the stricken.

It is true this fearful accident has never yet occurred, but the probabilities of it increase every week, and the consequences would be much more terrible now than in any former state of navigation. Every year, by reason of filling up wide salt marshes and reclaiming semi-submerged lands from the edges of the streams, and thus forcing the water into narrower bounds and swifter currents—by the building of new wharves and piers—by the throwing out of breakwaters, the rivers become more rapid and difficult of navigation. Every year the increasing commerce of the world crowds our harbor and bay with more shipping. Every year the greater amount of travel demands larger ferry-boats and more of them, and every year, by reason of improvements in machinery and in shipbuilding, our large steamers grow swifter and more formidable, and for these reasons and even others the liability to such collisions as wes peak of increases.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF A COLLISION.

When we remember that nearly the whole ship-building genius of this country and England has been employed during the late war of the rebellion in the development of the "ram" principle, and in applying it to purposes of naval warfare, we have a slight perception of its tremendous power. And what does all this amount to? Precisely this, that the greatest mechanical inventors of the world have for four years given their attention to *utilizing collisions*—that is, if urning power to destructive uses can be properly called "utilizing" it. And when we call to mind that heavy ships, though built expressly to withstand these "rams," and when prepared for and expecting these collisions, can be, despite their elaborate preparations and their granite strength, crushed like so many pasteboard boxes, and sent to the bottom before the crew could lower the boats, we can gain some little notion of what will be the result of such a ferry collision.

Under the present circumstances, if a North River ferry-boat, crowded as they are at certain times of the day immediately after the arrival of the great Western and Southern trains, should be struck fairly in the side by even one of the little tugs of which the bay is so full, the weight of her engine and passengers would carry her down inside of ten minutes—most likely in half that time. The blow would of course disable her engine, and if she was crowded with her load of even 2,000 men, there would certainly be at least one corpse for every man saved alive. And in the East River the danger is still greater, for the stream is narrow and crooked, and for these reasons the tidal current variable, rapid, and hard to navigate. And such an accident may happen any day in the clearest sunlight, for fog and darkness are not necessary to it. Suppose the two vessels approaching each other, the one going across and the other headed down the stream. The calculation of the pilots is exact, and if all goes well they will pass in close but not dangerous proximity; But then, just as they have come so near that to reverse the engines would not avail to check the speed in time, the steering gear of one becomes unmanageable or her engine breaks and stops—then comes the crash and the slaughter. The boat struck on the broadside would be inevitably cut down to the water's edge, and she would sink like an anchor. To produce this result it would not require a large ocean steamer or a first-class river boat; the smallest steamtug that floats the rivers would be amply sufficient, provided she was running at full speed.

Many of the pilots and engineers connected with the ferries seem to have but a very inadequate idea of the power of momentum. Making the assertion to a pilot on one of these boats that a little steamtug then near by would cut his ferry-boat in two if it struck her fairly, he sneered at the idea, and gave it as his opinion that she would only "break her own nose off, and not hurt the ferry-boat at all." The truth is that one of these two fairy crafts, the *Sylvan Stream* and *Sylvan Grove*, would cut through the *Communipaw* like a knife through a pear. It is not the size or the weight of a cannon-ball that takes it through a stone-wall, but its velocity.

It is but a few years since, on the North River, a steamer coming in, and striving in a fog to find her proper pier, missed her direction, and though running at much less than half-speed, she came against a new pier in course of construction, and wouldn't stop, and didn't stop, and couldn't stop, and couldn't be stopped, till she had cut square through seventeen feet of solid timber, piles, beams, &c., and stone filling, and earth and gravel backing, from the bottom of the river to six feet above its surface in thickness. The only injury the steamer herself received was to rip a few planks off her bow, smash her cut-water and jack-staff, and rub the paint off her sides somewhat.

Imagine 1,500 or 2,000 persons suddenly compelled to take to the water for their lives. As our ferry-boats are now provided (or rather, *not* provided) with life-saving apparatus, the chances would be that the wretched little lifeboats that every ferry-boat carries would never be launched; for they are on the extreme upper deck, wrong side up and lashed fast, and with no davits to launch them with. Should they, however, be set fairly afloat, and get clear with as many as they could carry, they could save not more than twenty each, at the most liberal allowance; the two life-preservers on board might save five persons each if properly managed; perhaps fifty more might secure a bit of plank or a cabin door; but all the rest would have to swim for their lives. If every man was a swimmer, the crowd would be so great and the proportion of women and children so large, that they would many of them be inevitably drowned. But as the case now is, when not one man in three is capable of swimming, ten rod seven when unimpeded and in smooth water, the result would be that those who could not swim would grapple those who could, and all go down together. The proportion saved would, even allowing help to come promptly from the shore, probably be far less than one-half.

In the year 1850 the steamer *Dunkirk*, having on board several hundred German emigrants, sunk in a gale on Lake Erie, off Sandusky. The vessel had drifted near the shore and into shallow water, and when the bodies were taken out they were found clinging together in a death-grip in knots of 20, 30 or even 70; and there would doubtless be a similar result should one of our ferry-boats suddenly sink from under its living freight.

WHAT LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS SHOULD BE.

Whatever style of life-preserving apparatus is provided for the use of passengers in case of wreck, it should always possess these several qualities:

1. The provisions should be ample. The passengers should feel that there is such abundant provision made that all will have an equal chance, whatever that chance may be, and that no few are to be taken care of at the expense of the rest. Such a feeling will do much to prevent panic.

2. They should be simple and easily handled. Boats should be launched by some means so easily managed as that passengers could do it themselves in case of the loss of officers; there should be no complex machinery about it, requiring the special management of an expert.

3. They should be always in order. Boats should be under daily supervision by competent men, that they may be always ready for service. Life-preservers, of whatever sort may be selected, should be of such a style that they are always ready. No so-called life-preserver that requires to be inflated, or screwed up, or strapped together, was ever worth the ship room it required to carry it. In a time of great danger few persons are cool enough to put machinery together, however competent to do it they may be at other times. No "life-preserver" is really worth the name if it is merely an air-chamber, no matter whether of rubber and tin or other material; for the slightest perforation spoils it. And whatever kind are used, they should be always within reach and *sight*. They should never be locked up in closets or boxes—for the key is never to be found when wanted, but should be where they will catch the eye of every passenger, so that he will know without inquiry just what he has got to depend on and just where to find it. They should be instantaneously adjustable, and so arranged that each person can put on his own, and require no inflating, or buckling or tying from another.

MAN NEARLY DROWNED BY A LIFE-PRESERVER.

The writer knew of a gentleman who was nearly drowned by a "life-preserver" of some patent sort. He had the luck to fall from a Williamsburgh ferry-boat into the water. This patent affair was pitched to him and he caught it. It was "warranted to support five men," but as often as this poor fellow tried to get on it it rolled him off and under water. Being no swimmer, however, he, with the instinct of a drowning man, still clung to it as best he could, and was picked up by a small boat, after being ducked nearly to death by this most effective and eminently useful "life-preserver."

WHAT THE LAW REQUIRES.

The ferry-boats come under the general statute law applying to all steamboats of their tonnage with regard to the fire and life-preserving apparatus. Although the law is complied with in some one or two unimportant outward and visible signs, it is considerably and persistently violated in other and really important regards. Thus, though they comply with the statute requiring them to carry an anchor of a certain size, and they make a show of carrying the required number of fire buckets, and the regulation number of feet of hose, they overcrowd their boats to a most fearful extent, although the law regulating the number of passengers to be carried by boats of a given tonnage applies to them as well as to others. Of course certain allowance should be made for them on account of the peculiarity of their business, and the fact that they are not required either to furnish provisions or sleeping accommodations for their patrons; still, they stretch this allowance a most unpardonable and dangerous length. Though by a strict construction of the law the very largest of them would not be permitted to carry 200 passengers, they do not hesitate to crowd on 2,000. Indeed, on some occasions these boats may be seen packed to an extent that would almost cause a Third-avenue car conductor to blush, and would quite cause him to regret his own limited ability in the packing business.

A SHARP DODGE BY THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Another evasion of the law has been practiced by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company. Having resolved to put up very extensive buildings at the foot of Liberty-street for the accommodation of their increased Western traffic, they commenced the erection of buildings covering an immense area of ground, but, on account of the enhanced price of iron, determined to make them entirely of wood. They were to be all one-story buildings, with the exception of the office, which was to be two-stories. It happens to be contrary to an ordinance of the Common Council to put up any wooden buildings higher than one-story, it being judged inexpedient on account of danger of conflagration. When the Central Railroad Company had got their two-story edifice up they were informed by a message from the proper authorities that their too exalted establishment must come down; that they must either razee it a few feetor else reform it altogether. Taking the matter under advisement they resolved to accept neither horn of the offered dilemma, but to get out of the scrape by a Jerseyan manœuvre of their own special invention, which they did thus: Instead of taking down the objectionable two-story house, they quietly proceeded to *knock the upper floor out*, thus leaving the building of the same height and external appearance as before, but thus converting it into a single-story edifice. The Common Council are understood to have the matter in consideration, and may not improbably direct the removal of the entire ferry-house. This would really seem to be the proper thing to do, for the buildings are immense, and being all wooden, and situated in the very thickest part of the shipping on the North River, they would if they should take fire destroy probably a great deal of property belonging to their neighbors. It is so palpable an evasion of the City ordinance, and the ferry buildings are really so very dangerous that we presume there will be no difficulty in carrying out the evident intention of the law, which is to prohibit within the City limits the erection of improper or dangerous houses; and also in defeating the too evident intention of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, which is to have their own particular way in spite of the City's law.

NUMBER OF FERRIES FROM NEW-YORK.

There are thirty-five regular ferries from the City, which enumeration excludes a number of boats which during certain seasons of the year make regular trips, but are discontinued in the Winter. Such boats are rather excursion than regular ferry-boats.

There are two sorts of ferries—steamboats and row-boats. These last are only kept up for the accommodation of the resident physicians and other officers on the islands whereon are situated the "public institutions," and their few visitors. As a general rule, when the "institutions" are visited by strangers from other cities, they are waited on and escorted by special Committee of the City Fathers, and have the additional honor of a special steamboat, chartered for their particular accommodation.

FERRIES TO THE INSTITUTIONS.

There is but one steamboat that runs regularly to Blackwell's and Ward's Islands. This is the *Bellevue*, a new and very pretty craft which has supplanted the old boat of the same name. She was built in the Spring of 1863, in Webb & Bell's yard, for this special purpose, and she is nicely fitted up, with the proper offices for the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, in whose service she runs. She is 114 feet long and of 150 tons measurement. Her duties are to carry to the Penitentiary and Blackwell's Island the criminals who are sentenced at the various criminal courts; to convey to the Island Hospital the Professors and medical students who are entitled to the privileges of the hospital, and to do such other work as may be from time to time required of her by the Commissioners. She has a small triangular room in the bow for prisoners which will hold about thirty persons. On the starboard side there is another triangular room, which is for the accommodation of the sick *in transitu* to the Island Hospital, and she has a neat little cabin for the Professors, Commissioners, students and casual visitors. She usually carries up from twelve to twenty prisoners a day, sometimes fifty or sixty for the Workhouse, and on Monday mornings they will sometimes run up as high as one hundred or more. She can carry about 700 people comfortably. Twice a week are lecture days. Dr. Taylor, Professor of Obstetrics, and Dr. Austin Flint, Professor of the Practice of Medicine, both of Bellevue Medical College, cross to Blackwell's Island with their students to visit the Hospital. There are on these occasions generally 400 to 500 students on board, being delegates from the various schools of medicine in the city.

The *Bellevue* carries two 19 feet six-oared wooden boats, each of which will safely convey about 15 persons. She has 150 life-preservers, they being cork jackets of M. A. Scott's pattern, and are a most excellent and handy article. Her fire apparatus consists of 12 buckets, and 1 steam fire-pump with 250 feet of hose. She makes three trips per day from the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River: at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M. On her 10 o'clock trip she runs up to Ward's Island, the only time in the day. The *Bellevue* has a crew of 12 men.

There is no steam-ferry to Randall's Island, which is only accessible by a row-boat from the foot of One-hundred-and-seventeenth-street, East River. The House of Refuge is on this Island.

From One-hundred-and-tenth-street there is also a row-boat ferry for the accommodation of visitors and the officials of the Island.

From the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, E. R., there is also a private row-boat ferry for the use of the Warden of the Penitentiary and his family.

The Workhouse row-boat takes the keepers over at 6 A. M., and returns them at 5½ P. M.

The Almshouse row-boat is for the accommodation of the Warden and his family.

The Lunatic Asylum row-boat also plies from the foot of Eighty-sixth-street to convey patients and their friends.

The *Small-Pox Boat* comes down to Twenty-sixth-street twice a day, at 11½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., to take up small-pox and fever patients to the hospitals. These patients are placed in a floating barge, fitted up with beds, while waiting for the boat.

The *Dead Boat* is a boat rowed by men from the Almshouse, and comes to the Deadhouse at Bellevue Hospital twice a day, at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., to convey the bodies of persons who have died in the various City Hospitals to Potter's Field, on Ward's Island.

ASTORIA FERRY.

There has been of old a ferry from the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, to this pleasant little village, but it has not run for some weeks.

HUNTER'S POINT FERRY, FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.

From the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River, run the two boats, *Suffolk County* and *Kings County*. They run every fifteen minutes from 4 A. M. to 6 P. M.; then every twenty minutes to 8 P. M.; then every half hour till midnight, when they cease for the night. Each of these boats has two of "Francis' Metallic Life-Boats," each of which would, on being pressed very hard, carry possibly twenty-five people. Each is said to have seventy-five "life-preservers," though it requires as much faith to swallow this story as it does ingenuity to discover the life-preservers. Many funerals (from ten to thirty a day) cross this ferry to the "Cemetery of the Evergreens."

This ferry belongs to the

EAST RIVER FERRY COMPANY,

Mr. James M. Waterbury, President. The Company own also the

JAMES-SLIP FERRY,

to Hunter's Point. On this ferry runs the *Huntington*, a partially new boat, built last Winter, and now running only about six weeks. Her hull is not new, but was formerly the gunboat *Fort Henry*, which was used by Government to fight rebels. The hull is but about three years old, and was bought by Mr. Waterbury from the United States, the upper works cut off, cabins rebuilt, and thus she was turned into a ferry-boat. She has two Francis metallic life-boats, and is said to have also seventy-five life-preservers.

The East River Company also own the

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRY,

to Greenpoint, on which route they have one boat, the *Martha*, which makes half-hour trips from 5:45 A. M. to 9 P. M., when she lies up for the night. Formerly the Company ran also the *Iola*, in company with the *Martha*, but, owing to an insufficiency of business, the *Iola* has been taken off the line. These boats are both double-enders, and can carry 700 to 800 people. The *Martha* has professedly the same outfit as the boats belonging to this Company, viz., two life-boats and seventy-five life-preservers. Funerals make much of the business on this route, though the passengers by the Long Island Railroad trains also patronize them.

The East River Company also number among their possessions the

TENTH-STREET FERRY

to Greenpoint, on which line they have two boats, the *Greenpoint* and the *Osprey*. One boat begins her trips at 5 A. M., and makes two half-hour trips, when the other boat begins duty, and they run fifteen-minute trips till 9 P. M., then half-hour trips till 12, midnight, when they lie up.

These boats have also, beside the alleged 75 life-preservers, which are invisible to the naked eye, the following articles, which are in sight: Two square cork floats, made of three thicknesses of cork, being about fifteen inches square, with a rope attached. These are the only feasible looking things on board wherewith to save life, for the two boats are, as usual, stowed bottom side up, on the upper deck, and should a man fall overboard he might drift down to Governor's Island, or up to Hell Gate, according to the set of the tide, before one of these boats could be got afloat to pick up his cold corpus.

HOUSTON-STREET FERRY,

from the foot of Houston-street, East River, to Grand-street, Williamsburgh. There are here two boats, the *California* and *Gerard Stuyvesant*, which make their trips as follows: From 3 A. M. every ten minutes to 10 P. M., then every twenty minutes to 3 A. M., unless fogs or ice interfere. When there is any ice in the river it is very apt to obstruct this ferry if any, because the river is here at its very narrowest, and the ice is apt to lodge and jam; and if there is an ice "gorge" anywhere in the East River it is pretty certain to be at this particular point. Each has two boats, one a Francis life-boat, one a wooden one—one of four oars and the other of six oars. The two together would carry, if put to it, perhaps thirty persons. They are in the usual positions, ornamenting the upper deck with their keels in the air—thus when it rains the said keels get the only wetting they are likely ever to know, unless the boat sinks and drags them to the bottom with her, which, in case of her sinking, she would be certain to do, for they are lashed fast and couldn't get away if they would. They also carry each twelve fire-buckets, each containing about three gallons, ranged in a row, six at each pilot-house. They are required by the law to carry also 250 feet of fire hose; if they have got it they doubtless keep it stowed away safely in the coal-hole, where, in case of a fire, it could be disentangled and got ready in the course of an hour or so it; certainly is not visible to the unassisted optics of an observing passenger. This is also a mortuary ferry, much of its patronage coming from persons who are conveying their deceased friends to their last repose in Calvary or Union or Cypress Hills Cemetery.

GRAND-STREET FERRY,

to Grand-street, Williamsburgh, running four regular boats, the *Canada*, the *Idaho*, the *Arizona*, and the *Cayuga*, all of them the usual double-end style, and intended to be fitted out in the same style precisely. Each save one carries the regulation pair of life-boats, one four-oared wooden the other six-oared metal, besides which they are fitted out with a certain sort of life-preservers, of a pattern curious in appearance and questionable in utility. There are four long cylinders of canvas outside, though doubtless stiffened by some internal ribs of whalebone or similar material. They are about three feet long by probably six inches in diameter, and are lashed to four of the posts on the pilot-house deck. Admitting that they are even perfectly serviceable, they would, in case of sudden panic, be as get-at-able by the frightened passengers as if they were on shore. Besides these anomalous things, each boat carries on the sides of each pilot-house two cork jackets, each of which would probably be equal to the support of a single passenger. The *Cayuga*, however, has not even the slight pretence of providing for the safety of her passengers by lifeboats, for she, at the time of our inspection, had no boats at all anywhere about her. This ferry is also owned by a company in company with several other ferries. Of this company the President is Mr. James Murphy, and the Superintendent, Mr. E. D. Chappell. They own also the

ROOSEVELT-STREET FERRY

to South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh, on which are four boats; the *Idaho*, the *Arizona*, *Superior*, *Warren*, *Perry*, *Commodore Barney*, and the *Nebraska* being in possession of the Company, from which they select the most serviceable for their various routes, while the others are lying by or undergoing repairs.

Just at present the *Warren* and the *Perry* are in

dock, having lost their rudders and been otherwise injured by the ice. Besides the boats already mentioned the company have the *Oneida*, the *Minnesota*, and one or two other spare boats which are used in an emergency. As to their life-preserving and fire apparatus they are intended to be fitted out alike, according to the style already described.

The Grand-street trips are every twelve minutes from 6 A. M., till 9 P. M., then every thirty minutes till 6 A. M.

On Roosevelt-street to Brooklyn the trips are every ten minutes from 5:20 A. M. till 9 P. M., then every fifteen minutes till 1 A. M., then every thirty minutes till 3:20 A. M.

On Oliver-street to Bridge-street, Brooklyn, the trips are every ten minutes from 5:20 A. M. till ten P. M., when the boats are laid up for the night. The boats are the *Geo. Law* and *Geo. Washington*.

The company owning these ferries is called the "New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company," and they own thirteen boats and run four ferries.

JACKSON-STREET FERRY

to Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, JAMES WILSON, Superintendent, runs one boat generally, though they own two. The *Seneca* makes trips on an average three times an hour from 6 A. M. till 10 P. M., when she stops for the night. She has the customary two lifeboats, twelve fire-buckets, and is supposed to have 250 feet of fire hose. The special business of this boat is to convey the workmen of the Navy-yard across the river. There have been as many as 6,000 persons employed at one time in the yard, though now there are little more than half as many. Of these many hundreds live in New-York.

CATHARINE-STREET FERRY,

To Main-street, Brooklyn. There are two boats here, the *Manhasset* and the *Brooklyn*, and they run every 30 minutes from 5:30 A. M. till 9 P. M., then every 20 minutes till 12 midnight, then stop for the night.

They have each their two lifeboats, with places for the fire-buckets on the upper deck, but with no buckets in them.

This ferry is one of five which belong to the Union Ferry Company, and which are the

CATHARINE, FULTON,
WALL, SOUTH, and
HAMILTON AVENUE

Ferries. The President of the Company is Judge MORSE, and the Superintendent, CYRUS P. SMITH. The boats are intended to be fitted out as to their boats' life-preservers, &c., on the same plan, viz.: one four-oared wooden lifeboat, one six-oared metal lifeboat, four of the cylindrical canvas life-preservers already described, two canvas preservers (in sight)—these have life lines for clinging to them, and are the best of the larger "jackets" we have seen. These preservers or floats are, however, hung far above the heads of the passengers, one at each end of the boat over the lamp, midship; and even if discovered in a time of panic would be hard to get at. They have frames for the fire-buckets, but many of them have no buckets in them. These boats cross over, according to the statement of the officer of the Company, at the lowest estimate, *one hundred thousand people daily*, and in spite of this enormous risk of life they are fitted with but the sparing life-saving apparatus we have alluded to.

The names of these boats are as follows:

CATHARINE FERRY.
Manhasset. *Brooklyn*.

FULTON FERRY.
America, *Union*,
Clinton, *Somerset*.

WALL-STREET FERRY.
Peconic, *Republic*.

SOUTH FERRY.
Pacific. *Montague*,
Nassau.

HAMILTON-AVENUE FERRY.
Baltic, *New-York*.

A number of these boats were sold to the Government for gunboats; two, the *Clinton* and *Somerset*, have been repurchased, and are now doing ferry duty again. These boats will carry from 1,500 to 1,800 people at a trip, and on these ferries, which are the busiest of the whole City, for many trips a day they are crowded to their utmost capacity. They make their trips all day and all night at the shortest convenient intervals, only two, the Wall and the South Ferry, hauling off at night. It is, perhaps, on the boats of this Company that we have most to fear from accidents, for their trips are made so continuously and at such short intervals, that their liability to accident is greater than to others which are not so constantly in the track of danger.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

To Tompkinsville, Stapleton and Clifton, from foot of Whitehall-street.

On this ferry there are three boats, all new—the *Westfield*, *Northfield* and *Middletown*—none of them over two years old, all side-wheelers, not double-enders. Their trip is a long one, occupying an hour nearly each way. The pilots are good, and seldom meet with accident, and the ferry is in every way much better conducted than it was three or four years since. The boats will carry, if crowded, 1,500 people; and in Summer, when many City people are stopping on Staten Island, their early Monday morning trips frequently show an array of 800 or more. They receive also many railroad passengers from the Staten Island Railroad, which stretches the length of the island, from Tottenville to Camden.

The average number of passengers is in Summer 12,000 *per diem*, in Winter not so many by half. The boats are of the following sizes:

Westfield, 609 tons, built in 1862.
Northfield, 600 tons, built in 1863.
Middletown, 641 tons, built in 1864.

They employ eleven men on each boat—two pilots, one engineer, two firemen and six deck hands.

They have steam fire-pumps, one wooden and one metal boat, and each 150 cork jackets.

By these boats there is a very pretty and pleasant excursion trip to be made in Summer for less money than any we now think of. The terminus of the Staten Island Railroad is at Vanderbilt Landing, over which tickets are sold in New-York. So that the trip is as follows: From Whitehall-street to Vanderbilt's by ferry-boat, seven miles; thence over the railroad to Tottenville, thirteen miles; thence ferry to Perth Amboy, one mile—total, twenty-one miles for 25 cents. Giving a long day for fishing or other aquatic sports for less money than it can be procured over any other route out of the City.

THE ELIZABETHPORT FERRY.

The *Kill Von Kull* and the *Red Jacket* run from Pier No. 2 to Elizabethport. The trip, however, is so long that perhaps it can scarcely be set down as one of the regular ferries.

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD FERRY.

Those two fine boats, the *Central* and the *Communipaw*, have been already described as being the two largest ferry-boats in the world. Though they are run for the principal purpose of conveying across the North River the passengers of the railroad, still that eminent Company do not hesitate to turn a few pennies by running extra trips for the benefit of the public at large or three cents a head. Though the boats are so large and fine, they are still so lamentably deficient in life-saving articles, that an accident which should sink one of them with a full load would drown hundreds, if not thousands of people. Neither carries more than the usual boats, etc., absolutely required by law.

These boats carry 500 feet of fire hose, nine axles, one steam-pump for extinguishing fires, and one hundred cork jackets. They are so large that they have repeatedly carried two full regiments of soldiers, in addition to their regular passengers.

JERSEY CITY FERRIES.

The routes on the North River are somewhat longer, and the boats are, as a general rule, a trifle larger; otherwise the description of the boats we have already given will answer. So we shall content ourselves with merely making notes where there is anything special in the fitting out of the boat, making the general remark that the boats make merely the pretence of complying with the legal requirements, and that there is not a single Jersey ferry-boat that is not like all the East River boats—merely a floating mantrap, which only waits the touch of accident to become a sunken and enormous coffin.

COURTLANDT-STREET FERRY,

to Montgomery-street, Jersey City, runs three boats—the *Newark*, *Jersey City* and *New-York*—which will carry 1,800 people each.

DESBROSSES-STREET FERRY

runs the *Colden*, *Gregory*, *John S. Darcy*. These boats are large, being about 800 or 900 tons each. They carry the two regulation boats, 250 feet fire-hose, and 20 buckets, and are required to have 100 cork jackets.

BARCLAY-SREET FERRY,

to Ferry-street, Hoboken, has three boats—the *James Watt*, *Morristown* and *Hoboken*. These are smaller boats, ranging about 425 to 450 tons, and carry only the usual pretences for life-saving apparatus. They are overcrowded during many of their trips, particularly in the early evening.

PAVONIA FERRY,

from the foot of Chambers-street to Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City. There are here four boats—two of which are new and very large—the *Pavonia* and *Susquehanna*, the others, the *Onelaska* and *Niagara* being of a smaller size and some fifteen years old. The *Susquehanna* will carry 4,000 persons; she carries 800 feet hose, the others 250 feet each. They carry the same inadequate number of boats and insufficient supply of life-saving appliances noticed in the case of all the other ferries. The one remarkable feature of the *Susquehanna* is that her two boats are hung on davits and could probably be launched before all the passengers were drowned. This is almost the only instance of the kind our researches have discovered.

CHRISTOPHER-STREET FERRY

runs two boats to Hoboken—the *John Fitch* and another of the usual medium size.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY

from Forty-second-street, North River, to Weehawken, is so little used save for pleasure purposes, that it hardly comes into our record of business ferries. It runs two boats, with the usual ineffective arrangements, which are in this case of not so much account, from the fact that the average number of passengers crossing will not probably exceed twenty a trip.

IN CONCLUSION.

we have to say that notwithstanding the seemingly inordinate length of this article, the subject has been but glanced at. But a perusal will, we think, show conclusively that there is need of a great, a sweeping reform in the management of our ferry-boats and all connected therewith. Not only are the lives of our citizens imperilled by the tens of thousands every hour, but the lives of those strangers who are the customers of New-York, who make its business and support its commercial stores, are placed in jeopardy every time they come to the metropolis.

In slighter matters, such as preventing the jumping after the boats, a very common-place precaution is all that is requisite. The placing of proper gates on the ends of the boats or in the ferry-houses would curtail our lists of accidental deaths a hundred or so a year. But to remedy the great trouble, a radical change must be made. To the examination of the question of what should be done, and how and when, and by whom it should be done, we invite the attention of the public at large.

But whatever changes may be made in the ferry-boats themselves, or in their management, if that were *all* the change made, it would still leave a man no choice. He must undertake the voyage, which would be dangerous still, however much its present perils might be mitigated.

The only way is to give every one a choice as to his manner of effecting the transit of the waters. And the obvious, indeed the only way to give him a choice, is to bridge or tunnel both the East and North Rivers.

M. T.

THE PURIM BALL.

The Wonders of a Persian Temple—A Glimpse of the Glories of Babylon—Fun, Frolic and Phantasmagoria.

Seldom since the days when mythologic superstition raised her gorgeous temples in honor of the gods, or since those later days when, in the pomp of wealth and power, the sons of Persia, "Children of the Sun," worshipped their god of fire in palaces whose ruins are wonders still of artistic beauty; seldom since these days, whose records are the shadowy ones of song and story, have the imaginations of the lovers of the beautiful in form and color, been so exercised as are now the quickened fancies of the votaries of pleasure.

Night after night during the now closing Winter has one brilliant scene been succeeded by another still more brilliant, gathering in from every side the willing, and not unfrequently the reluctant, to swell the whirling thousands in the mazy round of opera, ball, promenade, spectacular drama, reception, masque, or carnival. Pleasure in a hundred pleasing forms has sung Syren like, but few escaping the influence of the witching magic of her voice.

The Purim Ball—the last of the three greatest of these feasts of revelry—was duly celebrated on Thursday evening with all the pomp, display and out-rivalling effectiveness which was promised for it by its promoters. All that wealth of imagination and of means could do to accomplish the transformation of the Academy of Music into something more beautiful than before had been conceived of in its many transformations, had been done for it, and it is to be regretted that for those only who had the pleasure of seeing the completed labors of the artificers can there be a recollection of the wondrous beauty of the scene. The brief description which words may offer can but enable the absent to conjure up a faint resemblance of the scene itself.

THE TRANSFORMATION.

The habitues of the Academy, who were present, must have been as greatly bewildered as was Rip Van Winkle when he awoke amongst the once familiar scenes of Sleepy Hollow, on their first entrance into the Persian Temple, into which their old friend in Fourteenth-street had been transformed as if at the bidding of a magician.

The Palace of Persepuolis as it was in the days when the children of Judah were bondsmen to the Babylonians. A palace indeed—its lofty roof supported by massive columns of the ornate architecture of Ancient Persia—twelve massive pillars, from whose base up-sprung the palm leaf in gold and vermillion, wrapping them round, as it were, with tongues of flame, and upon the capitals of which rested the duplex unicorn, the emblem of unity and strength. Midway up the shafts forming a shining metallic circle hung suspended twelve glittering shields, from which hung bannerets, inscribed with the names of the tribes of Israel. Red banners, fashioned in oriflamme shape, hung between these pillars, and on each of these was the golden star of the House of David. Pendant from the tiers all around the amphitheatre were bannerets of many colors, emblazoned with the monogram of the Society, and between these shone fanciful medallions with the traditional lion's head in alto-relievo gilt. Uniting these more prominent objects of the picture, hung rainbow-colored drapery traced with cabalistic signs and figures incomprehensible to the uninitiated, the whole festooned with wreaths of evergreen, interspersed with garlands and baskets of exotics, and from every available spot some strange monster glared with eyes and wings of flame, startling the spectator with doubts of his own awaking or to exclaim—

Oh, mystic Poets, shapes and shadows blending
Into sunbeams mellow as a kiss,
When the pyramid of thought ascending,
Saw ye never such a dome as this!

The stage was canopied over tent like, with two of the sides thrown open, showing in the extreme distance an ancient temple, and in the less remote a palace of loftier character and more ornate design. The disposition of these two scenic effects lent most illusive perspective to the picture. In front of the nearest and above the Persian façade were the words, "Merry Purim" in brilliant jets, and hanging in mid-air, illuminated also, the omnipresent monogram.

With these few hints to the imagination of the reader who was so unfortunate as to be absent from this scene of revelry, we leave him to dream the rest. But let the palace of his fancy, when 'tis raised, be filled with an atmosphere of mingled melody and fragrance and the harmonious discords in the laughing tones of happy human voices. To breathe this joyous atmosphere let him conjure up every one of the queer things that tempted the good Saint Anthony, and all that frightens youthful innocence in the incantation in Der Freischutz, and all the Leprechauns and giants that haunt the weird valleys of the Emerald Isle, and all the nameless shapes the creatures of the fevered brain of the toper in his delirium, and he will have a few of the fantastic forms that moved amid this blaze of light and color.

OUTSIDE.

As the hour approached at which the doors of the Academy were to be thrown open to its guests, crowds of the holders of outside tickets gathered around the entrances, and when the doors opened and the masquers began to arrive, there was no sparsity of good things said at the expense of the grotesque figures passing in. The utmost good humor and order prevailed, and the omni-present police, under Capt. BRACKETT, had a pleasant and airy time of it.

INSIDE.

By half-past nine the masquers numbered about a thousand, and the cry was "Still they come!" As they joined in promenade, the scene was gay beyond description; the figures of the merry crew being flooded in the rays of calcium lights.

Dancing began at a quarter past ten o'clock, the programme, composed of the ever-familiar quadrille, gallop, valse, mazourka, and Lanciers, again and again repeated. The music was the best that GRAFULLA and THOMAS could furnish, which is saying much for it. The selections for the figures and the promenades were the choicest gems of STRAUSS, ZABEL, RIETZEL, VERDI, GOUNOUD, HAMM, RICI, ROSSINI, DONIZETTI, MEYERBEER and others.

At 10:30 o'clock a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of the

THE FIRST PROCESSION.

This represented the victory of the Progressive Spirit over Prejudice, in which figures symbolical of the different centuries were the most prominent; and following a Goddess of Liberty came the triumphal car of the Progressive Spirit, and surmounting it a Valhalla Temple, on which were the names of great men—philosophers, poets, artists, philanthropists, &c.; followed by the good genii, represented by young ladies—Love, Benevolence, Psyche, Fortune, Industry, Art, Science.

Allowing the reader's fancy to fill a happy hour with pictures for himself, we come to the grand procession of the evening.

THE TRIUMPHAL MARCH OF QUEEN ESTHER.

This was the great spectacle of the evening, and a cavalcade worthy of the days of the Hebrew Queen, or any Christian one since, and consisted of everything on two legs, and some on four worth looking at. The procession was reviewed by Queen ESTHER in *propria persona*, and it was remarked that she looked extremely well for her time of life.

This was the spectacle of the evening—a cavalcade worthy of the days of the Hebrew Queen, or any Christian queen since. In the procession there were few masquers—those only whose costumes were symbolic of the intolerance of the past, or of triumph over it—hence an opportunity was afforded to spectators to form some idea of the characteristic beauty of our Hebrew youths and maidens.

Surrounding the chariot of Esther, who was unquestionably the prettiest Queen we have ever seen, either in the flesh, on canvas, or on coin, not even excepting the model of modern belles, fair EUGENIE herself, were twelve maidens of the court of beauty, rivalling the charms of the lovely Queen. Preceding these were the heralds and the various officers of state, in the costume of their place and period. The dresses of these courtiers and of those immediately following the chariot were superb in their richness, and we question very much if the original Esther and her followers were either as handsome or as well provided for by the Persian looms as were the gentle mummeries of this gorgeous cavalcade.

Followed by a long retinue of men-at-arms, high-priests and sudges—the necessary appendages of all head-centres—the procession, having twice made the circuit of the floor, drew up before the temple, the abode of the happy Purim, the gates were at once thrown open, discovering the merry monarch in waiting in the vestibule, surrounded by his joyous court. The blushing Esther descended from her car, and amid the shouting of the heralds and the brazen welcome of the orchestra, ascended to Prince Purim's side. Here, by the loving twain, the spectacle was again reviewed, the performance closing with a grotesque dance by harlequins, columbines and clowns.

This procession over, everybody was happy at the vagaries of their neighbor and unblushingly conscious of the cleverness of their own—everybody tired of laughing at other people's jokes, but eager to make other ones themselves. The ladies were weary for once of waltzes and quadrilles and sighing for ice-cream, when the hour for unmasking and for supper came. How the good folks laughed when they look each other in the bare face, and how they told of blunders they had made, and of the good things they had said, and of some they didn't say, but would have said if they had only thought of them in time, and how the supper-table looked (so nice) when the hungry people first sat down; and how it looked (so horrid) when the hungry people all got up. These things might be told in the most delectable of prosy chapters, with here and there a bit of verse, but that style of delivery being pretty threadbare at the tail of the season, we prefer leaving it to the memory of the reader to conjure up the appearance of a hungry multitude before and after labor.

The scene lost none of its picturesque beauty when the masks were thrown aside at 1 o'clock. Many ladies who had till then veiled all their charms beneath their mask and gloomy domino now joined the brilliant promenade in all the glittering eloquence of Moorish, Greek or Andalusian costume, with fortunes in dowrys sparkling amid their inky tresses or upon arms and necks—"Whiter than snow, fairer than monumental alabaster." The *outréness* of modern taste looked markedly so beside the graceful costume of many centuries ago. Long trains of snowy satin or moire antique, of lavender, or fawn, or primrose-colored silks or mousselaines of many shades, "impalpable as air," looked cumbrous and absurd beside the graceful forms who for that night at least restored the chaste simplicity of Eastern taste—simplicity in form—in all other respects—richness of material and of ornament—brilliant contrasts of color—the gold and crimson of Queen Esther's Court prevailing; the fancy dresses were equal to those which mark the fashionable folly and bad taste of our boasting age.

The reflection must have been common to all who looked with impartial eye and mind unprejudiced upon the costumes of the periods passing in review, how far behind our ladies were in this age of boasted refinement and cultivation in the fashioning of their dresses. Contrasting the ancient and the modern modes chosen by the fair to make their forms still fairer, who does not regret that our wives and daughters are less the choosers of that which is beautiful in ornament or design than the mere creatures in this respect of the wanton vagaries and studied extravagancies of the Paris modiste and milliner. Dresses, the most fashionable, of course, swept the dusty ball-room floor, burdens to their wearers and obstructions to their neighbors, enemies to the innocent enjoyment of the hour, distortive of any beauty that their owners might otherwise lay claim to; flaunting, extravagant, graceless absurdities, but the *bal costume à la mode* withal. We might well go back indeed to the days of Esther, or to those less remote of POCAHONTAS, for goodly lessons in taste and form. Words were given to disguise the thoughts, says the French *savant*, so might it be said that fashion is prostituted to disguise the most beautiful of all shapes—the last created beauty—that of women.

As the small hours drew nigh which warn away the purveyors to those who hunger for the news and must e'en be gratified, the fun grew still more fast and still more furious; and when our reporter reluctantly said good-bye, everybody else seemed to be just in the middle of their enjoyment.

The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Lemann, Isaacs, Sarger, Schultz, Weill, Moses, Levi and Tanzer, deserve the utmost credit for the perfect order and harmony throughout.

Capt. BRACKETT had charge of out-door matters, and, as is usual with this officer, all went as smooth as need be, although his line of command extended as far as Thirtieth-street.

Capt. CAMERON had charge of the interior, and deserves like complimentary mention.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN CANAL-STREET.

Ante-Mortem Examination Before Coroner Gover—A Verdict Given Against O'Neill.

Coroner GOVER yesterday held an ante-mortem examination at No. 11 Cherry-street, in the case of HERMANN GOETZ, who was shot in the porter-house at No. 98 Canal-street during Friday morning, as fully reported in yesterday's TIMES. Several eye-witnesses were also examined. The following evidence was elicited during the examination:

STATEMENT OF HERMANN GOETZ.

On Thursdry evening I went to No. 98 Canal-street, in company with Thomas Ahearn and George Kelly; we took several drinks, and were enjoying ourselves, when Ahearn called Michael Wogan, who was present, a ——; Wogan did not give any cause for such an insult; Wogan then struck Ahearn; while they were down O'Neill said to Ahearn, "Give it to him;" O'Neill then drew a revolver, intending to shoot Wogan; I attempted to stop O'Neill from doing so, but before I touched him he turned around and shot me in the stomach; I then attempted to get the pistol away from him; in so doing I cut my hand with it; I finally succeeded in getting it away from him; the pistol here shown is the one with which I was shot, and the one I took from O'Neill; the Police came in and arrested O'Neill; I went to the Station-house, also, with Officer Herring, of the Tenth Precinct; while at the Station-house a doctor was sent for, who searched for the ball, but failed to find it; I was then brought home by my friends; I was shot before I attempted to take the pistol from O'Neill.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL WOGAN.

I live at No. 63 Rose-street; about nine o'clock on Thursday evening last I was at No. 98 Canal-street, a place kept by Wm. Kelly; I found inside Charles O'Neill, Thomas Ahearn, George Kelly and Harman Goetz, and the proprietor; they were all sitting around a table; I was invited to take a drink; I took a glass of Rhine wine; we talked friendly; I called for a round of drinks and together we had several rounds; all went on in good humor; about 12 o'clock we all got up to go home; before which I stood before the bar drinking; during some conversation at this time Thomas Aherm called me a ——; I don't know what cause he had for so doing; I said "I am not, my mother was a decent woman;" he replied that he did not know whether she was or not; I then hit him; Herman Goetz and the rest of the party attempted to separate us; we got together again and had another scuffle; I then saw O'Neill standing in the middle of the floor with a revolver, pointing it at me; the pistol here shown is the one; Goetz told him not to shoot; O'Neill turned from me and shot Goetz, who was standing behind him at the time; O'Neill pointed the pistol at me; officer Herring came in and arrested O'Neill and we all went to the station house; I don't think any of us were intoxicated; there was no provocation to shoot Goetz, as he is a quiet and peaceable man.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM KELLY.

I live at No. 273 William-street, and am part proprietor of No. 98 Canal-street; on Thursday evening last O'Neill came into my place alone; Goetz Kelly, my brother, and Aheaan came in a few minutes afterward; drinks were ordered, which I gave them; in ten minutes after Wogan came in alone; he took a seat with the company and drank with them, after which he ordered some drinks; Goetz then ordered drinks, and one of the company ordered two drinks, for all hands; after which they came to the bar, and there they had several drinks; everything was peaceable until Ahearn called Wogan ——; Wogan replied that he did not know that his mother was indecent; Ahearn said he did not know about that; Wogan then struck Ahearn with his fist, and they clinched; O'Neill had a revolver in his hand; I told O'Neill to put the pistol away; I was then about to separate Ahearn and Wogan, when Goetz told me to look after the glasses in the bar; I saw Goetz trying to get the revolver from O'Neill; while they were struggling over the pistol I heard the report, and Goetz said he was shot; Goetz took the pistol from O'Neill and struck him over the head with it, after which he threw O'Neill down, his head striking the stove; the police came in and arrested all of us; O'Neill was locked up, and the rest of us were discharged; I recognize the pistol here shown as the one Goetz was shot with.

The statements of two other witnesses were also taken, but their testimony presented no new features. The case being then given to the jury they rendered the following

VERDICT:

"That HERMAN GOETZ was shot by a pistol at the hands of CHARLES O'NEILL, on the night of March 1, 1866."

The prisoner is a native of Ireland, 31 years of age, and resides at No. 66 New-Chambers-street. He says, in defence, that "the pistol exploded and HERMAN GOETZ was shot while he was struggling to get it from me; I did not intend to shoot any person." Coroner GOVER committed O'NEILL to the Tombs to await the result of Mr. GOETZ's injuries.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Board at Work—Inspector Boole's Burial Permits—Location of the Board.

Yesterday afternoon President SCHULTZ and Registrar HARRIS, of the Health Commission, accompanied by Inspector CARPENTER, of the Metropolitan Police, visited the late City Inspector's office, intending to demand the books, papers, and other public property belonging to the City Inspector's Department; but Mr. BOOLE was absent, and the gentlemen found only a raft of old books and Coroner's inquest papers. These were not removed, yesterday, but are to be taken away to-morrow.

A CURIOUS REVELATION.

In their searches through the City in coöperation with the Health Board, the Police have found, in the hands of undertakers and others, unnumbered blank burial permits, bearing the printed autograph of City Inspector BOOLE, as follows:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK,..................1865.
PERMISSION is hereby granted to remove the
body of.......................................
to..............................for interment.
Cause of Death,...............................
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

These permits—of which Mr. BOOLE has caused to be printed a number almost sufficient to bury the entire human race—were undoubtedly uttered to save clerical labor at the City Inspector's office. Whether they were given to undertakers indiscriminately and without requiring any report concerning their use, is not known; but it is notorious that many undertakers kept the blanks so carelessly that no murderer need ever have experienced difficulty in securing a burial permit to aid him in concealing his crime. Through these identical blank burial certificates hundreds of bodies are supposed to have been taken from the City at the time of the riots; and at a later date, last Autumn, the young woman who was married at midnight in a Greene-street private lying-in asylum and taken from the house a corpse at daybreak, was removed by an undertaker who had a stock of these precious papers.

The new Health Board have remedied all this by declaring Mr. BOOLE's permits no longer useful; and yesterday morning Dr. HARRIS, the Registrar of Records, commenced granting permits under the authority of the Board of Health. Dr. JONES, of Brooklyn, the Deputy Registrar of Records, exercises like functions in Brooklyn.

WHAT THE HEALTH BOARD ARE TO DO.

The office of the Board of Health is to be in the Police building, at No. 300 Mulberry-street, and is temporarily in Rooms Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44, on the second floor, Mott-street side of Police Headquarters. This is a highly satisfactory arrangement, inasmuch as the Commission thus place themselves within reach of the police telegraph and of the Police Captains and Sergeants who daily report at the central office of the Police.

After a little further legislation, the Board of Health will instruct all policemen to report violations of the health laws, and arrest every person who may throw garbage or dirt of any kind into the streets, and to special policemen—mainly superannuated officers, and officers who may have been disabled while in the performance of police duty—are to be instructed to inspect all buildings in their respective precincts, and require the occupants to keep their premises clean. In several wards the work of inspection has been begun; and Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Ward, reports that the inhabitants of his precinct have thus early taken the hint, and brought their shovels and brooms into use.

The Board will also require the contractors for the cleaning of the streets to execute their contract to the letter; and in the event of their omission, the Health Board will do their work and coerce the contractors into payment therefor.

Interesting to City Railway Travelers.

Recently one of the TIMES reporters addressed the following note to JACOB SHARP, Esq., President of the Fulton ferry and Bleecker-street line.

SIR: At 1:35 yesterday afternoon I entered car No. 8, of your line, at the City Hall, and on reaching Tryon-row had just given the Conductor a ten-cent fractional currency note, when I noticed that I had taken your car instead of one of the Third-avenue line. I mentioned the fact to the Conductor, and he, knowing that I had not ridden more than a block, offered me four cents. I rejected the pennies, and demanded the fractional note, but he refused to return it to me, and thrust the pennies back into his pocket, saying, "You must look before you leap." I left the car.

I learn from other reporters that this is not an uncommon occurrence near the City Hall. From the Conductor's bearing I infer that he acted under orders. I beg leave respectfully to represent that the public in mistaking your cars for those of the Third-avenue, do not intend to defraud your Company, and I, for one, shall be glad to learn that if your Conductors have been ordered to treat every person as I was treated, you have reconsidered such order. Its existence, assuredly, cannot contribute to the popularity of your road.

Very respectfully.

In response the Company say that they have dismissed the Conductor who thus acted in violation of the meaning of their orders, and they have instructed their present employes that a like offence will render them liable to instant dismissal.

Bridging Broadway.

The Aldermanic Committee having this matter under consideration, consisting of Messrs. LOEW, McGINNIS and GEDNEY, met at 1 P. M. yesterday, Mr. LOEW in the chair.

A considerable number of persons were present, who appeared to take great interest in the proceedings of the Committee.

Mr. LOEW said that the Committee would receive any plans and suggestions that might be offered, and would consider them at their leisure.

The following plans were then handed in:

RITCH & GRIFFITH, No. 153 Broadway. The designers propose the erection of a bridge across Broadway, at Fulton or any other street, the platform to be from ten to twenty feet in width, and from sixteen to twenty feet in height above the centre of the street. The platform is to be reached by four spiral stairways, the entrance to which will be at the four corners of the street. By this arrangement pedestrians cannot only cross Broadway, but Fulton-street, at the same time. The bridge is to be composed of iron and wire, and to cost not over $10,000. It would be light and decidedly ornamental, and sufficiently strong to bear a weight of thirty tons—one-third more than would ever be placed on it.

This plan appeared to meet with general favor.

Mr. W. A. ASHE, of the firm of ASHE & Co., submitted a plan of a bridge which admitted only of crossing Broadway. The platform springs from two shafts or towers ascended by spiral stairs, the towers to contain retiring-rooms and other conveniences. The proposed height of the platform above the street is twenty-two feet, the platform to have a rising curve of eight feet. The structure to be composed of boiler, plate and cast iron, and to cost about $15,000.

Mr. GARRETT ERKSON, of Clymer-street, Brooklyn, E. D., proposed a bridge, the arches of which should spring from the four corners of the intersecting streets and meet in the centre, thus allowing persons to cross the intersecting street as well as Broadway. The passage-way or platform, he thought, should be about five feet wide. The bridge could be constructed of the best iron for $15,000.

The plan of construction appeared to be simple, but the bridge would scarcely be considered an ornament to Broadway.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of No. 180 Thompson-street, showed a plan of bridge in connection with an elevated or ærial railway. The railway to be 15 feet broad, to be supported on iron pillars over the carriage-way, and to contain a promenade between the tracks, the platform to be reached by stairways from the corners of the intersecting streets.

Mr. F. K. WILLIAMS, of Broadway, submitted a plan somewhat similar.

The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday last, WILLIAM WHITLOCK, JR., Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

Ten new auxiliaries were recognized, one in each of the following States: Rhode Island, Connecticut, West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri.

Interesting communications were received from Rev. W. TRACY, Madura, sending report of operations in the Bible work in the Madura field the past year, and asking further grants; from HENRY BARBEY, Esq., Geneva, with final report of the Swiss-Italian Committee which, by its own action, is discontinued; from Rev. S. C. DAMON, Honolulu, stating the distribution of books granted, with gratifying instances of good effected, and the extension of the work in the Micronesian Islands; from Rev. D. TRUMBULL, Valpariso, showing favorable openings in Chili, and asking aid; from Mr. FREDERICK HICKS, Panama, stating improved prospect in Central America; favorable reports were also received from Rev. WILLIAM CLARK, of Milan, and Rev. E. E. HALL, of Florence, as to the demand for the Scriptures, with reports of the year's labors, and as to future operations in Italy; gratifying reports were received from Hon. WALTER LOWRIE, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board, as to the printing and distribution of the Scriptures, at the expense of this Society, in China, Japan, Siam, India and California; from JOSEPH H. DULLES, Esq., Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, tendering, in behalf of that Society, as their Jubilee offering, $5,000 for the Arabic Scriptures, and $5,000 for furnishing 20,000 Testaments and Psalms for distribution in the South by the American Bible Society, for which the thanks of the Board were returned.

Grants of books were made, amounting to 16,101 volumes.

Appropriations for the foreign work for the ensuing year were also made, amounting to $27,479 47, of which the larger part is payable in gold.

A Prize Gift Operator and a Mysterious Trunk.

JASON H. TUTTLE, formerly connected with the Post-office at Tuttlesville, N. J., and who is alleged to have been operating a jewelry gift enterprise, lately became alarmed and fled to Canada. On reaching Detroit he forwarded his trunk by the American Express Company to Toronto, to the address of R. J. WALKER. In due time TUTTLE appeared in Toronto, represented himself to be R. J. WALKER, and claimed the trunk. The Custom-house officials declined to give it up without previously searching it. Against this TUTTLE protested, declaring that the contents of the trunk were merely his private papers. This declaration still further exciting the officers suspicions, they immediately proceeded to open the trunk, and were somewhat surprised to find that it contained nearly three thousand sealed letters, all addressed to JASON H. TUTTLE, Broadbrookville, N. J. Several of these letters were opened, and were found to contain sums of money varying from two to seven dollars each, from which it might be estimated that the whole number contained something like $12,000.

The matter was referred to the United States Consul who communicated with the Government at Washington and the Governor of New-Jersey. Before answers could be obtained, however, TUTTLE left Toronto and came to this City, where he demanded of the American Express Company his trunk or the value thereof. Thus the matter stands at present. It is supposed that the trunk and contents will be sent to Washington, whence the letters will be returned to the writers thereof.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A SEA CAPTAIN CHARGED WITH STEALING CARGO.

In December last, WASHINGTON LIBBEY, a resident of Boston, chartered the schooner *Irene Pecker*, Capt. J. H. PHINNEY, to sail from this port to Brazos, Texas, for a cargo of wool. Capt. PHINNEY proceeded on his voyage, and received 375 bales of wool at Brazos, and set sail for New-York. On his arrival here on the 18th ult. the Captain made affidavit before the Underwriters that 20 bales of the wool had been washed overboard during the homeward passage, in a severe stress of weather. As there was a large amount of loose wool stowed away in the hold, the owner asked whose it was, and was informed by PHINNEY that he had purchased it on private account. It was subsequently removed from the ship, and the Captain stated that he had sold it to some junk-dealers in West-street. The underwriters placed their special detective, Mr. McDONALD, on the case, and his investigations resulted in the discovery that the homeward voyage of the schooner had been a remarkably pleasant one, and he also learned that during the passage the crew had, agreeably to orders from the Captain, cut open twenty bales of the wool, and stowed it away in the hold, throwing the canvass overboard. Search warrants were issued and Sergeant GARLAND, of the Court Squad, proceeded yesterday to make search of the junk-shops owned by ANDREW SHANSY, No. 413 West-street, and DRISCOLL & CUSICK, No. 343 West-street. At the former place nearly 2,000 pounds of the wool, valued at $500, were found, and the propietor was arrested. At the latter premises DRISCOLL was found, who admitted that he had purchased such wool as the officer was in search of, but said he had disposed of it, and ultimately declined to say to whom. He was also arrested. Both the prisoners were required to give bail to await an examination to-morrow, the wool recovered being meanwhile sent to Police Headquarters for safe keeping. The Captain has absconded, but the Police express the belief that he will be soon arrested.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Officer SARLES, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested DANIEL COFFEY alias Thomas Brown, on a charge of having robbed DAVID E. ANDERSON, residing at No. 94 Rivington-street, of a gold watch and chain, a diamond and a gold pin and a valuable finger ring, valued in the aggregate at $315. In his affidavit the complainant stated that on the 31st of August, 1865, about 1 o'clock A. M., he was proceeding quietly homeward; while passing through Bond-street, two unknown men came up to ANDERSON and collared him, telling him that they were detectives, and charged him with having stolen $7,000. Soon after COFFEY came up and said he must search ANDERSON, and, proceeding to do so, took from him the property now charged as stolen. One of the fictitious detectives then struck the defendant, knocking him down, and the three ran off with the jewelry. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. COFFEY is a native of Ireland and 20 years of age.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

During Friday night the jewelry establishment of CHARLES FRANCKE, No. 171 Greenwich-street, was entered by burglars, with false keys, with the intention of carrying off a quantity of goods valued at $1,000. Officer MORAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, finding the door partially open, endeavored to gain an entrance, but was prevented by some one inside. He walked away and kept watch upon the premises. Soon after two men ran out of the store, when the officer succeeded in arresting one of them, named ROBERT ELLIOT. The prisoner was committed for trial, in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

THROWING VITRIOL.

Some slight difficulty occurred between JOSEPH K. MILLER and Miss HENRIETTA MEDDELL, both boarding at No. 88 Rivington-street. Yesterday morning at the breakfast-table, it is charged against Miss MEDDELL, that she threw a quantity of vitriol in MILLER's face, injuring his eyes severely. In defence, Miss HENRIETTA stated that the facts would show her to be fully justified; and she was admitted to bail to await the result of an examination to-morrow.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEVES.

During the past few weeks two young men, natives of Brazil, and of prepossessing appearance, giving their names as CHARLES PETERSON and WILLIAM B. EATHAN, have been engaged in a series of boarding-house robberies. Acting on information received, Officers MORRISON and BUCK, of the Twenty-first Precinct, succeeded on Friday evening in arresting the accused at the house of Mrs. BAILEY, in East Thirty-first-street. It appears that the defendants engaged board at the house of Mrs. M. J. BRINKERHOFF, No. 409 Fourth-avenue, PETERSON pretending that his companion could not speak the English language. After engaging rooms PETERSON left, saying he would send over his trunks. EATHAN remained behind in possession. Of course PETERSON did not return, when EATHAN, finding the coast clear, slipped out unobserved, carrying with him a quantity of clothing, valued at $300. Several other boarding-house keepers suffered from the depredations of these two sharpers. Both the accused were remanded for examination.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

Trials in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions for February.

SENTENCED AT GENERAL SESSIONS.

Joseph Prior, attempted grand larceny—suspended.
Kate Kelly, assault and bettery—suspended.
Minerva De Forest, attempted grand larceny—suspended.
Henry Gross, attempted burglary—suspended.
Henry Bartlett, petty larceny—House of Refuge.
Daniel Mack, burglary in third degree—State Prison two years.
Matthew Kehoe, attempted grand larceny—Penitentiary six months.
Wm. Power, attempted grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.
Michael O'Donnell, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years.
Chas. Davis, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years.
John G. Elbridge, forgery in fourth degree—State Prison two years.
Chas. H. Smith, robbery in first degree—State Prison five years.
Jas. T. Johnson, petty larceny—suspended.
Francis Duffy, burglary in third degree—State Prison five years.
Francis Campbell, petty larceny—City Prison five days.
James H. Bolles, forgery in fourth degree—suspended.
James Simpson, grand larceny—not guilty.
Bernard Cummings, robbery in first degree—State Prison five years.
James McIntyre, burglary in third degree—not guilty.
Christopher Blake, grand larceny—State Prison five years.
John B. Wesley, false pretences—suspended.
Daniel Berkerswatch, grand larceny—State Prison five years.
Michael McNay, assault and battery—suspended.
Frank McGuire, assault and battery—suspended.
Michael Thompson, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.
Wm. Davis, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary six months.
Max Friedlander, forgery in fourth degree—State Prison two years.
Thomas McGuire, embezzlement and grand larceny—not guilty.
Adam Smith, grand larceny—State Prison two years.
Louisa Golder, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years.
Michael Egan, grand larceny—Penitentiary two years.
Hugh Lennon, grand larceny—Penitentiary two years.
Adam Smith, grand larceny—State Prison two years.
James Kelly, grand larceny—State Prison five years.
Thomas O'Brien, grand larceny—State Prison two years.
William Brelver, assault and battery—not guilty.
Henry Gullendrop, assault and battery—not guilty.
James McCluskey, attempted burglary in third degree—State Prison two years and six months.
Jack Hayes, attempted burglary in third degree—City Prison two months.
James Smith, assault with bodily harm—suspended.
Eugene Leonard, attempted grand larceny—suspended.
Joseph Henry, grand larceny—not guilty.
Abraham Van Orden, rape—State Prison ten years.
Timothy Donohue, attempted grand larceny—Penitentiary six months.
Edmund P. Roach, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years six months.
Frederick B. Mead, embezzlement and grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.
Abraham McDonald, robbery in first degree—not guilty.
Anthony Ransom, robbery in first degree—State Prison ten years.
Dennis Rieley, grand larceny—State Prison three years.
Patrick Barker, assault and battery—not guilty.
Raretta Rosetta, attempted grand larceny—Penitentiary six months.
John Shephard, grand larceny—State Prison two years.
James Logan, burglary in third degree—State Prison three years.
Patrick Tighe, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years.
Henry Fry, grand larceny—State Prison two years.
Catharine Gorman, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years.
Charles Norvel, attempted grand larceny—Penitentiary three months.
Philip Brown, assault with dangerous weapon—State Prison five years.
Robert Hoggins, petit larceny—suspended.
Nancy Weir, attempted grand larceny—suspended and remanded.
Patrick Finnerty, assault with dangerous weapon—House of Refuge.
Wm. Smith, attempted burglary in third degree—State Prison two years and six months.
James Thompson, attempted burglary in third degree—State Prison two years and six months.
James Mooney *alias* Tighe, burglary in third degree—State Prison five years.
Thomas Bill, attempted grand larceny—suspended.
John Cahill *alias* Carroll, murder in second degree—State Prison for life.
Henry Kelly, assault with a dangerous weapon—State Prison five years.
Annie Brown, grand larceny—State Prison three years.
Thomas P. Smith, attempted burglary in third degree—State Prison two years and six months.
Wm. Dowd, attempted burglary in third degree—Penitentiary one year.
Catharine McNulty, attempted grand larceny—Penitentiary six months.
James Duffy, attempted burglary in third degree—State Prison two years.
William Feeney, attempted burglary in third degree—suspended.
William Haines *alias* Harris, grand larceny—State Prison four years.
John Kimball, attempted grand larceny—State Prison two years.
George Williams *alias* James Clarke, assault and battery, with intent to kill—State Prison ten years.
Henry Dumont, attemted burglary in third degree—suspended and remanded.
John Degnan, assault with a dangerous weapon—suspended.
Joseph Mangin, petit larceny—Penitentiary six months and $100.
Otto Walters, petit larceny—House of Refuge.
George Irvin, assault with dangerous weapons—suspended.
John Robertson, assault and battery—Penitentiary one year.
Edward Brady, grand larceny—State Prison one year.
Daniel Donnelly, assault—suspended.
James H. Tracey, grand larceny—not guilty.
James W. Smith, grand larceny—State Prison three years.
George Revere, burglary in third degree—State Prison three years and six months.
John Zemmer, burglary in third degree—State Prison three years and six months.
Wm. Sullivan, grand larceny—State Prison two years.
Henry Brannegan, grand larceny—State Prison two years.
Thomas Connolly, petit larceny—suspended.
Patrick Madden, receiver of stolen goods—suspended.
Thomas Fleming, robbery in first degree—not guilty.
Daniel Mack, robbery in first degree—not guilty.
Mary Moloney, grand larceny—State Prison one year.
Mark Driscoll, grand larceny—State Prison two years.
Wm. Wall, assault and battery—suspended.
James O'Neill, assault and battery—suspended.
Wm. Murray, burglary in first degree—not guilty.
Thomas Rieley, attempted burglary in third degree—City Prison six months.
Emma Johnson, robbery in first degree—not guilty.
Catharine Elberman, robbery in first degree—not guilty.
Andrew Ferry, burglary in second degree—not guilty.
John Moore, burglary in second degree—not guilty.
Wm. Flynn, grand larceny—not guilty.
James Clarke, grand larceny—not guilty.
John Coakley, grand larceny—not guilty.
John Reiley, grand larceny—not guilty.
John Davis, grand larceny—State Prison three years.
John Morgan, burglary in third degree—State Prison four years.
James Morton, burglary in third degree—State Prison four years.
George Shannon, forgery in fourth degree—Penitentiary one year.
Hattee Cushman, assault and battery—Penitentiary six months.
Frederick B. Freeman, false pretences—City Prison 30 days.
Daniel McGlynn, assault and battery—Suspended.

SUMMARY OF SESSIONS.

Sent to State Prison for life	1	
Sent to State Prison for 10 years	3	
Sent to State Prison for 5 years	9	
Sent to State Prison for 4 years	3	
Sent to State Prison for 3 years and 6 months	2	
Sent to State Prison for 3 years	5	
Sent to State Prison for 2 years and 6 months	5	
Sent to State Prison for 2 years	18	
Sent to State Prison for 1 year	2	48
Penitentiary for 2 years	2	
Penitentiary for 1 year	6	
Penitentiary for 6 months	7	
Penitentiary for 3 months	1	16
House of Refuge		3
Suspended		24
Acquitted		20
City Prison 6 months	1	
City Prison 2 months	1	
City Prison 30 days	1	
City Prison 5 days	1	4
Total		115

SENTENCED AT THE TERM OF OYER AND TERMINER, FEBRUARY, 1866.

James Conness *alias* Gordon, petty larceny from person, second offence—State Prison nine years and six months.
Cornelius Eagan, assault and battery—Penitentiary one month.
Michael McGrath, assault and battery—Penitentiary one month.
Charles Marshall, attempted burglary third degree—Penitentiary one year and $100.
Frank Taylor, burglary third degree—State Prison three years and six months.
James Stephenson, attempted burglary, third degree—State Prison two years and six months.
Ruben Somosky, grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
John O'Neill, assault—fined $50.
John Delmont, burglary first degree—State's Prison eight years and six months.
Isaac Cohen, grand larceny—State's Prison one year and three months.
Henry L. Desaulmers, petty larceny—Penitentiary six months and $100.
Matthew Delaney, grand larceny—House of Refuge.
James Cavanah, grand larceny—House of Refuge.
Bridget Shurey, attempted grand larceny—suspended.
Johnston Hunt, grand larceny—not guilty.
Benjamin Bates, grand larceny—Penitentiary two years and six months.
John Casety, grand larceny—State Prison four years and six months.
Martin Liddy, grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
James McCabe, assault and battery—suspended.
Robert Stevens, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary two years and six months.
John Norton, petit larceny—Penitentiary six months and fined $100.
Henry Williams, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years.
George Kissam, grand larceny—Penitentiary two years.
James Brown, assault with dangerous weapons—Penitentiary one year.
Mary Ann Wheeler, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.
Robert Simpson, petit larceny from person—State Prison five years.
Zeno Burnham, fraud, State Prison two years and six months.
Frederick Hooker, assault with dangerous weapons—Penitentiary six months.
James J. Oram, manslaughter fourth degree—suspended.
Dennis Foley, manslaughter fourth degree—suspended.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Supreme Court—Friday, March 2, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Attorney-General Speed, Orlando M. Barnes, Esq., of Michigan, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

No. 243—The Merced Mining Company, appellant, *vs.* Biddle Boggs.

The motion to dismiss this cause was argued by Mr. Field in support thereof, and by Mr. Reverdy Johnson in opposition thereto.

No. 139—The United States, appellants, *vs.* Vicente P. Gomez.

The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Black, for the appellants, and by Mr. Cushing and Mr. E. F. Stone for the defendant.

The cause will be closed on Monday by Mr. Goold for the appellant.

Adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock,

Nolle Prosequis.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

On motion of the District Attorney a *nolle prosequi* was ordered to be entered in the cases of John Ryan, John Ball, John Stanger and Albert Thompson, who were severally indicted for selling lottery tickets without a license; and in the case of Bridget Lynch indicted for selling liquor without a license.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

William Garnaut and Hermann Lachmann were taken before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, charged with having in their possession a quantity of counterfeit United States currency. It appeared from the testimony of Detectives Farley and Golden that but for the information received from Mr. Solomon A. Salomon, they could not have discovered the fact that the prisoners had any counterfeit currency; that on Saturday, the 24th ult., the two detectives, guided by the information alluded to, went to the basement eating-saloon of Lachmann, at No. 24 William-street, where they met Salomon, searched him, found a quantity of fifty-cent stamps on his person, which he said he had bought from the accused, whereupon Officer Golden arrested Garnaut; that they then told Lachmann to tell where Garnuat hid his money; that thereupon Lachmann directed Officer Golden underneath the sidewalk, where they found four or five packages of counterfeit fractional currency, representing the amount of $1,000, and that Garnant said he knew nothing about it.

The examination was then adjourned till Wednesday, the 7th inst.

Defrauding the Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

John H. Ride, indicted for defrauding the Government by presenting a false muster-roll, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for a year.

Letters of Administration Granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Letters of administration have just been granted on the estates of the following named persons, deceased: John Wright, Maria C. Model, Henry Daggett, Edward Leroy, James A. Kelly, Martin Van Soosten, Wm. H. Bird, Thomas Walke, Norris W. Gilbert, Ashman J. Clough, Henry Shafer, William Moore, Patrick Kelly, Susan Vail, otherwise Johnson, late of Bound Brook, N. J.; Mary M. Banks, Wm. S. Graham, Julia Connolly, Josephine Spegel, otherwise Facklan; Michael Harley, late of Jersey City; James Quinn, Patrick Donnery, of St. Louis, Mo.; Gerard Hallock, late of New-Haven, Conn.; Mary Curran, Pierre Deschamps, Hannah Schlessinger, John W. Reeser, Edward Toppin, Rebecca Everitt, late of Richmond, Va.; Ann Southwill, Ann Bloxham, otherwise Anne Parsons, Wm. Murray, Lena Simonsfield, Joseph T. Hotchkiss, Frederick Plump, Isaac G. Stillwell, James Stohrer, Clarence Cox.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

John P. Hale, Thomas Corgey, Owen Halliman, Hermine Pfeffer, Joseph F. Rindge, David L. Pearl, Patrick McNamara, Thomas Sheridan, Joseph Manyea, John Scherb.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 3.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Columbian Insurance Company.—The true rule is to direct the receivers to cancel the policies or deliver up the premium notes on being paid the amount of premium earned up to the day of cancellation. A party should not be compelled to rely on an insolvent corporation, and the corporation has no right to ask a release from past risks if they have received the premium.

By Justice Ingraham.

Louis H. Pignolet and wife *vs.* Susan G. Pignolet et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs. John A. Shults *vs.* Dennis De Couray; motion granted, on payment of $10 costs. John Logan *vs.* Francis D. Fox et al.; motion granted. Marcia A. Bulkley *vs.* Josiah Bulkley; reference ordered to inquire and report a suitable sum for alimony and counsel fee. Emmeline M. Marcy *vs.* Gustav Theisen; motion denied, without prejudice to defendant's right to demur; defendant's costs, $10, to abide the event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 3.

By Judge Cardoza.

William Beardslee *vs.* Mary Lee; the motion will be granted on payment to the defendant's attorney the costs of the judgment, except the item of $30, and $5 costs of this motion must also be allowed to Mr. Carpenter. John H. Platt *vs.* Elanor N. Platt; Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 3.

By Justice Jones.

Henry H. Snelling *vs.* John J. Howard et al.; motion granted. Wm. H. Delaney *vs.* James E. Brett et al.; motion granted. Lewis Jones et al. *vs.* The Bank of North America; motion for extra allowance of five per cent. granted. James Jackson et al. *vs.* James G. Hamill; motion granted and default opened on payment of $40 costs and $10 of this motion.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

TEACHING YOUNGSTERS TO STEAL.

Michael Donovan and Thomas Corrigan were arraigned last Thursday on a charge of pocket-picking. The prisoner Donovan, aged about 60, pleaded not guilty, but the boy Corregan, aged 17, pleaded guilty of stealing the pocket-book, but at the same time said that his associate had induced him to commit the larceny. The complainant being absent, the case was postponed till Saturday morning, the Court being unwilling to let the most guilty of the two escape. Bryan Maher, the prosecutor, said that he lived at No. 498 Ninth-avenue. To the best of his opinion he lost $16. Who took it he could not say. The prisoner Donovan he saw in Oliver-street. He went into a house in the Fourth Ward and had a few glasses of beer, then sat down in a chair and fell asleep, and while oblivious he was robbed. That was all he knew about it.

Officer Zabriske H. Mullen said: I saw this boy come out of the place about five o'clock in the morning, and I saw the man Donovan call the boy back; he said "there's a sleeper, go through him;" he pointed to the complainant and his pocket; the boy then went back and sounded the complainant, and Donovan said, "I'll go in the back room and put the gas out;" he went into the back room to put the gas out, and the boy relieved the complainant of his pocket-book, when witness thought matters had gone far enough. This scene he witnessed over the fan-light of the door. The boy said that the officer's statement was true. Donovan was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. The boy, who said he went to sea for a living, was remanded.

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.

George Lockwood, who appeared attired in a soldier's overcoat, was charged with assaulting a little girl aged nine. The details of this case are too horrible to even hint at. For weeks the girl had been met by this man, and frequently drugged with liquor and abused.

District-Attorney Bedford—I should like to give that man ten years.

Judge Dowling—So should I. Had the Surgeon been sent for when the charge was made at the Station-house, the prisoner would have been tried for one of the most serious offences known to the law. There would have been no doubt of his conviction, and he would not have received less than twenty years in the State Prison. He can only be convicted of a misdemeanor, owning to the negligence of some Police Officer. Lockwood was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $50.

FIGHTING THE LAW.

Wm. Clark, machinist, was charged with assaulting George Raab, the landlord of a house, who had ejected a tenant with whom defendant boarded. He said: On Tuesday I dispossessed the tenant of a house I owned; the furniture was moved out on the sidewalk by the Marshal; the goods lay on the street till nine o'clock in the evening, when they were moved in again; I went into the house in the morning and asked the parties what they had moved in again for; Mr. Clark said it was none of my business; I said I thought it was; the house was mine; I said I want you to get out; with that Clark squared off at me and let me have it in the eye; I went home and again employed a party to put the furniture out, when the prisoner held me this time and others hit me. Clark, who offered no excuse for his conduct, was found guilty and remanded.

A HORSE STORY.

John Williams pleaded guilty to stealing some shoes from the store of Michael Golden. Complainant said that the prisoner and another gentleman came into his store and asked to have a look at some of his best long-legged boots. Williams kept him pretty well engaged, while his associate walked round the cases and as chance offered, he kept slipping under his coat pair after pair of gaiters. Finally the companion of Williams left, and was proceeding to the door when Mr. Golden asked where his friend was going. "O, my dear Sir, he is only going to the door to look after his horse." "Ah, he is," said Golden, rushing quickly to the door, there being no horse there. But as he made a rush for the one thief, Williams also tried in the confusion to run off with a pair of boots. He was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

INTERESTING ABANDONMENT CASE.

James Ellicott, a bookbinder, was charged with abandoning his wife Bridget, and a child fifteen months old. When taken before the magistrates he was ordered to pay $5 a week for her support, complainant alleging that she had been abandoned without cause, and that he could earn $15 a week. He had no examination before the magistrate, and as soon as the order was made he appealed his case. The case coming up on appeal, she stated that she had been married two years, had one child, and when keeping store he sold out the store, pocketed the proceeds and deserted her in November last. For the defence, a brother of the defendant was examined, who stated that Ellicott had been sick since last July, and had not been able to work at his trade; that the stock of the store was completely run out in November last—there was nothing left but empty casks and shelves; that when they thus became straitened in circumstances Mrs. Ellicott sold off the furniture and abandoned her husband, and that he heard her say, before she deserted her husband, that her mother had advised her to leave Ellicott, as he had consumption, and if she staid with him she would certainly take it of him. The witness said he supported his brother, who was now under medical treatment at the Northwestern Dispensary.

Dr. Edward Dodd, of the Northwestern Dispensary, said the defendant had been a patient of his for the last nine weeks. He was laboring under disease of the heart and other diseases that rendered him incapable of working for a living.

The Court reversed the order of the magistrate, holding that a man who was sick, living on charity himself, could not give his wife support.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House the session was devoted to speeches, Mr. McKEE, of Kentucky, being the chief orator. Among the reports of a private nature made on Friday was one from the Committee on Claims, adversely on forty petitions for damages arising from the raids made in July, 1864, by the rebels in the vicinity of Fort Stevens, Washington, and an adverse report by Mr. SLOAN on the House bill to provide for ascertaining and adjusting the claims against the government for the injury or destruction of property by the armies of the United States, or by the military authorities during the late rebellion.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported for a new basin adjoining the Erie Basin in South Brooklyn; also a bill regulating the fees of physicians and surgeons; for *post-mortem* examinations, $20; for the same after interment, $40; examining dead bodies, $5; examining cases of lunacy, $10.

In the Assembly bills were reported to incorporate the Brooklyn Mutual Gas Company; against incorporating the New-York Travelers' Club, which was agreed to; to equalize compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Court; to prevent the fraudulent manufacture of kerosene oil. Mr. WEED gave notice of a bill to regulate the fare on the street railroad cars in New-York and Brooklyn. Bills were introduced to amend the Revised Statutes relative to summary proceedings to recover real estate; to amend the Metropolitan Health Bill relative to bringing actions before Courts. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the case of WILLIAMS against WEED, of Clinton County, reported a resolution awarding the seat to Mr. SMITH M. WEED, the present incumbent, which was adopted unanimously. The bills to amend the National Guard Act by limiting tenure of office therein; to amend the Revised Statutes relative to election of officers of corporations; and to increase the fees of the grand and petit jurors to $2 per day, were advanced to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

The ship *Oriole* at San Francisco brings Hong Kong dates of Jan. 6. NEUFELT was reported to have gained a success north of the Yellow River, and to have possession of the Chuctow district. PUCAW, who held a high position under GORDON, had been sent to operate against NEUFELT, south of Shantung, and was said to have opened the campaign with a successful battle, killing 2,000 rebels. Prince KIUNG had been restored to power, and to the favor of the Emperor. The schools and chapels of the Catholic mission at Yo-Young had been burnt down by a mob. A foreign missionary inside was killed, and the people of the mission were maltreated. The Government had accorded the French Minister ample satisfaction for the outrages. The war steamer *Fusiani*, built in New-York for the Japanese Government, arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 30.

The Hudson River and Harlem Railroad passenger trains commenced crossing the bridge on Friday afternoon, and hereafter the New-York and Boston trains will arrive at and start from the depot in Albany. The 7:30 train from New-York will consist of the red cars lettered "New-York, Suspension Bridge, and Buffalo," and hereafter will go through between those points without change. The 6 P. M. express train from New-York, and 2 P. M. Cincinnati express from Buffalo, will continue to run via Troy.

The Louisiana Legislature has passed an act requiring property sold by the Sheriff to bring its full appraised value; also, an act releasing the people from the payment of State, parish or municipal taxes for 1862, 1864 and 1865, on real estate held for over three months by the Federal military authorities, against the consent of the owners thereof; also, returning to those who have paid their taxes on such property the amounts they have paid.

The Galveston correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says the freedmen are doing much better than the most sanguine have expected. So far as can be discovered, they have all gone to work, and at higher wages than they have been given in any other State; and he is told, by those whose business it is to know, that there are only thirty-five negroes in the State receiving any assistance from either State or National Governments.

The steamship *North American*, Capt. WM. KERR, from Liverpool Feb. 15, via Londonderry 16th, arrived at Portland on Friday evening. News anticipated. Purser MCLAUGHLIN reports Feb. 19, lat. 53, long. 21, passed a steamer supposed to be the *Hibernian*, bound out.

A fight took place near the theatre, in Richmond on Friday, between J. M. HANNA, local reporter of the *Examiner*, and E. D. OGDEN, manager of the theatre, in consequence of a card published by the latter. Shots were exchanged without effect (of course) and the parties were then arrested.

The Governor of New-York has appointed Hon. THOS. B. VAN BUREN, of New-York City, to be a Commissioner to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the erection of quarantine warehouses, under chapter 598, laws of 1865, in place of JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, resigned.

Gen. SPINNER has received a counterfeit $50 compound interest note from South Carolina. This counterfeit, though a new plate, is not very dangerous, because of imperfections visible to the most casual observer. It was probably got up for the Southern market.

The Registry Law has passed both Houses of the California Legislature. A resolution has also passed both Houses sustaining the action of the majority of Congress on President JOHNSON's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The dwelling and school of L. M. FERRANDEZ, at Santa Clara, California, was destroyed by fire a few days since. One of his sons perished, and Mrs. FERRANDEZ was beyond recovery. Three children were also more or less injured.

Ex-Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, has been stricken with paralysis. He is at his home in Statesville.

The ex-rebel Gen. CHEATHAM is to be married soon, and it is said Gen. LEE will be present at the wedding.

GEORGE ARNOLD HALT, a prominent English cotton buyer, died at New-Orleans on the 1st inst., of apoplexy.

LOCAL NEWS.

Justice BARNARD, yesterday, in deciding the motion made in the matter of the Receivership of the Columbian Fire Insurance Company, said: "The true rule is to direct the receivers to cancel the policies or deliver up the premium notes on being paid the amount of premium earned up to the day of cancellation. A party should not be compelled to rely on an insolvent corporation, and the corporation has no right to ask a release from past risks if they have received the premium."

An *ante-mortem* examination of HENNAN GOETZ, who was shot in a liquor saloon in Canal-street on Friday morning, was made by Coroner COLLIN yesterday. On the evidence of the injured man, and others who were present, a verdict was rendered holding CHARLES O'NEILL responsible for the act, and he was accordingly committed.

The dead body of Mr. DAVID SAMPSON was found on Friday night in a vacant lot adjoining his residence, No. 205 West Fourteenth-street. As the deceased was subject to attacks of vertigo, it is supposed that he fell from his room window into the lot where the body was found. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death recorded.

The President and Registrar of Records of the Metropolitan Board of Health visited the late City Inspector's office yesterday afternoon, to receive the books, papers and other effects of the City Inspector's Department, but Mr. BOOLE was not to be found.

The Committee who have under consideration the bridging of Broadway met yesterday and received several plans and suggestions. It is supposed that a light and ornamental bridge can be constructed for about $10,000.

Mr. JOSEPH DEVTON, of Newtown, Long Island, was run over and almost instantly killed by a Long Island Railroad train yesterday morning, at the Jackson-avenue [illegible].

The [illegible] M. GAGNAUT and HERMANN LACHMANN, charged with having in their possession counterfeit United States currency, was commenced before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, Judge CARDOZO presiding, a decree of divorce was granted yesterday in the case of John H. Platt *vs.* Eleanor N. Platt.

Archbishop McCloskey and the Fenians.

Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, it will be seen, has issued a circular to the resident city clergy, to urge upon their flocks the impropriety of assembling on Sunday for so-called political purposes. The Archbishop has reference, of course, to the proposed Fenian meeting at Jones' Wood this afternoon. The admonition is what might have been expected from the venerated prelate. The appeal, moreover, not only carries with it the highest ecclesiastical authority, but it expresses the sentiments of that large body of educated, industrious, and thoughtful Irish-Americans who have taken and who will take no part in the present insane attempt to revolutionize their native country. The misgovernment of Ireland deserves all the denunciation that can be heaped upon it by Liberals of every creed. The Established Church there is the most gigantic ecclesiastical swindle of modern times—an intolerable insult and burden to nineteen-twentieths of the people. The tenant system is a disgrace to a civilized country. But the overthrow of these evils can never be compassed by agitations such as these Fenians are carrying on in this country to the great shame and annoyance of good, noble-hearted and patriotic men of the Irish race, as well as of all other peace-loving citizens.

Let us hope the Archbishop's words will be received with respect even by those who have foolishly been dragged into the Fenian snare. The whole business has become a nuisance, and Sunday should not be made hideous with the ravings of men who can possibly have no higher object than individual notoriety.

Practical Reconstruction.

The business people of Houston, Texas, have acquired sufficient practical acquaintance with the new order of things, to have found the necessary ways and means to establish a National Bank.

In some points of political intelligence, however, the Texan people are rather lagging behind their neighbors. They have certain disorderly people among them who still wish to be belligerent, and to these the strong arm of military law must be—and most certainly will be—applied. The active, industrious people of the State know where their interest lies. They are getting their savings together, so as to enable them to purchase national stocks, and found thereupon a credit for the establishment of National Banks. That is what we call *practical reconstruction*. It now remains for these same citizens of Texas, who evidently desire to place their business arrangements on a sound footing, to coöperate thoroughly with the National authorities in putting down the rebellious spirit of the vagabond class, which are almost always sure to flock to a *border* community. If they do this, the State will shortly take its due rank in the Union. All that interferes with the loyal purpose of the Provisional Governor, not only injures the prospects of the State of Texas, but of the whole South. Nothing is more sure than that the loyal supporters of the National Government have determined to see the fullest protection extended over the freedmen, no matter in what part of the Union the freedmen may reside. *That*, at least, every Southern man should take to heart. What the outspoken supporters of the President have hoped for—and what they have been willing to believe—is that the Southern people in their local Legislatures and in their local Conventions, would lead the way in measures of common justice to all classes, rather than wait to be dictated to from without. The question of full *justice* to the laboring classes of the South ought not to need an hour's debating outside of the various Southern Commonwealths. In Texas, we regret to see, there has been some disposition shown to disregard what is really a prerequisite of the complete restoration of any Southern State. If the President's hands are to be sustained, a full and cheerful compliance with the conditions of the executive policy of restoration must mark the action of the Texan, as of every other Southern Legislative body.

Mr. STEPHENS, in his vigorous analysis of the political situation, laid down what is the law by which the Executive policy is directed, and the law as well, by which nine-tenths of the loyal people of the North hold themselves irrevocably bound. Texas must conform to that law. The worthy portion of her people evidently *are* conforming to it. And those who take the part of obstructionists must simply be put down. The question is, whether they shall be put down by the sober-minded people of Texas, or by the strong military arm of the General Government. The President, and the great majority of his loyal supporters, would prefer the former course.

It is so far satisfactory to find by the latest report from the Texas Convention, which we publish this morning, that there is a disposition to bring the fundamental State laws into harmony with those of the United States; and that the members are apparently desirous to extend a fair share of protection over the negroes.

A Divided House.

So many "missions" have already been assigned to America, that it will not surprise anybody if one more contribution seem to be added to the list. Our country of late has undertaken the task of disproving old proverbs, and exposing ancient laws to ridicule. The present "mission" of America, according to some people, appears to be to show that a house divided against itself *can* stand. That is the proposition to the demonstration of which, on a grand scale, some restless reformers are girding themselves. Now, in one sense, though in a sense different from that which they intend, it is true that the divided house will stand. The Union which has weathered the terrific storm of war, cannot be put in permanent peril by any contests of mere political opinion. The Government, lately rocking under the violence of unlawful hands, settles each day more firmly in its seat. Secretary SEWARD put this central fact in the happiest way by declaring the Union is not in peril in any way; nor do I think the cause of liberty and human freedom, the cause of progress, melioration or civilization, the cause of national aggrandizement, present or future, material or moral, is in danger of being long arrested, whether you adopt one set of political opinions or another. "The Ship of State, he declared, is now securely riding into her ancient mooring," and though the pilots differed for a time what channel to take at the end of the course, "yet the vessel *will go in safely*."

There is one broad distinction, however, between the policy of the Administration and that of its bitterest opponents, which will end the present discussion sooner than it may be anticipated. The former is a positive policy, the latter a negative. The President proposes a definite, simple, easily-comprehensive, logical and quickly-completed plan for making the United States once more the common country of us all, North and South. He promises revival of trade, restoration of friendly feeling, the healing of the previous wounds of war, and peace and good will through the land. The radical plan is inconsistent with itself, since it practically deals with the Southern States neither as States of the Union nor even as Territories of the Union. It is tentative, not positive. It proposes no time when the nation can find itself whole and sound, but leaves it uncertain how long it will choose to keep the country in anxiety, unsettling commerce and making all affairs insecure. It insists that the nation is grievously sick, for a pretence to force down the public throat its bolusses and medicaments. The issue is thus made between positive and negative, definite and indefinite, certain and uncertain.

Hungarian Politics.

The dispatches from Pesth which reached us by the last steamer show an unalterable determination on the part of the Liberal Party to insist on constitutional reforms and the administrative independence of Hungary in the new order of things. The Parliament has presented an address to the Crown demanding almost all those privileges which were forced from them by the unsuccessful struggle in 1849. Absolute independence, of course, they must for the present yield; but, with bold words, they call for a separate Hungarian Ministry—Hungarians who shall control the finances and administration of the country, independent of the Austrian Ministry, though responsible to their own Parliament and the Emperor. This would, in effect, we suppose, withdraw Hungarian finances from the gulf of Austrian bankruptcy, relieve the people from annoying and burdensome taxation, and permit the new Kingdom to begin its own brilliant career of progress and development.

No doubt Hungary must still continue to contribute its means to the Imperial income and its men to the Austrian army, but this will be under strict supervision of its own Ministers, and with responsibility to its own Diet. The Liberal Party demand also that the Emperor shall be crowned separately as "King of Hungary," and the Kingdom shall be as it was before the revolution—that is in "personal union" with the Empire, but in administrative independence.

We have frequently shown in these columns how essential to the constitutional development and liberty of Hungary was its administration of counties. It is such a feature as cannot be found in the political system of any country of Europe except England. Each *Comitat* or County has its own internal government, its legislative and administrative bodies and officers, (like our State Legislatures and officials,) and those again send their members to the National Parliament at Pesth. A constant training is secured in administrative and self-government. The "County" is the school of political life. Speakers for public bodies are thus educated, and all travelers agree that in the art of public speaking no nation surpasses the Hungarian: a parliamentary habit is taught, that experience in which the Germans are so deficient: centralization is met by this local government, people learn the science of administration and are continually trained in a constitutional system. It is a simular system in England and America which has given the Anglo-Saxons their wonderful readiness in public affairs.

This admirable organization of local self-governments has now for sixteen years been substantially broken up and trodden on by Austrian despotism. But now, at the first glimpse of returning liberty, the leaders of the nation demand its restoration. They do not meet in a grand assembly, and as was the German experience in Frankfort—aim at impracticable things. They simply ask, through this address, that the Crown would restore and continue the *Comitats*; which means the restoration of the groundwork of Hungarian liberties. But though a restoration, it would also be an improvement. The basis would be more democratic, and suffrage extended. The statesmen who present this address show their freedom from any of the Magyar prejudice of race, by accepting frankly and warmly the union with Croatian and Slavonian members in the new Parliament. This offer from Vienna was made, no doubt, with all the Austrian craft which has long sustained an ill-jointed Empire by making the prejudices of one race balance those of another, and which undoubtedly expected from this commingling of diverse races in the Hungarian Parliament the strengthening of the Imperial power. But it is well known to the friends of Hungary that since the revolution the old hostilities of race have died out to a large degree, and now both Croats and Wallachs and Slavonians and Transylvanians are proud to form parts of the new and constitutional Hungarian Monarchy.

The proposition to incorporate them has therefore met with no opposition from the Liberals of the Kingdom; but they look further. Under this new and liberal *régime*, they and all Europe expect a wonderful material progress. German bankers have come to Pesth to advance by loans the making of railroads, for which interior Hungary is as fitted as Illinois, and without which she is equally removed from a market. Great works of irrigation are being planned for the arid portions. Water works are to be erected in the capital to pump up and filtrate the water of the Danube, and supply the city. Above all, the Imperial Government, wisely seeing that its only escape from bankruptcy is in the utmost development of the resources of all parts of the Empire, has given up its octro-gressive policy, and is yielding "protection" and opening Hungary to the blessings of free trade.

The unequaled wines of that fertile country, the cheapest in Europe and among the most healthful, are to circulate without export duty over England, and perhaps Europe, while the products of Great Britain are to be admitted under much lower duties, in exchange for these and other products of the field and the pasture.

In view of all this, the Liberal Party ask of the Emperor that the only marine outlet of Hungary—Fiume and Dalmatia—be reincorporated with the Kingdom.

What will be the answer of the Crown to these strong demands, which imply more than a restoration of the *status quo* before the war, we cannot predict. Financial necessities will probably compel the Emperor and Cabinet to yield.

William Lloyd Garrison on the Political Situation.

The sensible view of the situation Mr. GARRISON seemed to have taken, when he decided that Slavery being dead, there is no longer any use for *Anti-Slavery* agitation, together with the fact that he has been numbered with the sufferers from the peculiar manipulations of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, had induced the sympathy of the public in the tribute of respect so generously paid him by the Pastor of Plymouth Church. The performance in Brooklyn last week, however, reminded them that Mr. GARRISON is the founder of that very school of vituperation and misrepresentation of which Mr. PHILLIPS is so apt a scholar; and if the announcement of himself as an "original, uncompromising Garrisonian Abolitionist," which, with ill-concealed pride, he made in opening, failed to recall the long, discordant tune of which this was ever the key-note, the performance which succeeded it surely must have brought back to every hearer the worst days of those old-fashioned "abolition" manifestations, when misrepresentation of arguments and perversion of facts were accounted appropriate offerings to the "cause of the slave;" when the crucial test of the value of every Anti-Slavery address was that it should lash the community into a foaming rage; and when no means of removing or destroying an obstacle in the path of this Garrisonian movement was deemed illegitimate, so that it consisted in words, and stopped short of physical violence.

It is difficult to characterize such an address as that to which we allude with patience. For when a man of education and refinement, assuming to occupy a moral eminence above the level of his cotemporaries, and habitually appealing to the sacred Scriptures as the source and sanction of his utterances, stands up before an assembly of a thousand people, and dealing for two mortal hours, not with the opinions only, but with the reputations and the feelings of men, whose public record is as fair as his own, exhausts all the resources of rhetoric to malign and of ingenuity to misrepresent, without even the pretence of an effort to refute them, and that, too, when the whole community is boiling over with misapprehensions and excitements which all good men should strive, in the interests of truth, to allay—what language is adapted to describe the performance? And when we thus sum up the characteristics of Mr. GARRISON'S address, we do not follow his bad example of sweeping generalization. The first half of it was written, as he said, before "the astounding events of the last ten days had transpired," and was a rather heavy and common-place prosecution of the family quarrel between himself and Mr. PHILLIPS. The latter gentleman has taken a gloomy view of our National affairs, while the speaker was inclined to a more hopeful one. He retraced all the course of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, and showed that it had been triumphant in every stage of its progress. This portion of the address had at least a wholesome tone. The power of moral agencies was dwelt upon; the faithfulness of God to his truth was urged; LUTHER'S faith-inspiring Ninetieth Psalm was quoted with spirit, and, albeit, disfigured with volumnious, unnecessary and ill-timed extracts from the worst portion of the Southern press before the war, these expressions, though neither fresh nor original, had a tendency in the right direction. But the speaker had spent, since these were conceived, ten days in Washington, in intimate conference with the litigious radicals of that seething city, and a change had come over the spirit of his dream. The old destructive impulses, which, when he thought there was nothing left to destroy, had gone to sleep to the lullaby of his *Nunc Dimittis*, now, made aware that somebody had begun to rebuild something which he might kick over, awoke to new life within him. His cheerful faith in the resistless energy of moral causes took flight, and he could see no prospects for the truth, working no longer obstructed by self-interest, but in alliance with it, on the Southern mind. No; he would have legislation and edicts and bayonets—the South must be bound securely down with straps and bands; partly in punishment for the past, and partly that she might not attempt to rise until she had learned, by this novel process in gymnastics, the natural and proper use of her limbs. His roseate visions of the country's future, too, were suddenly obscured. Now, everything is going wrong. In the first place, JEFF. DAVIS has not been hung. Why, in the name of all the gods at once, has JEFF. DAVIS *not* been hung? For it is a notable fact, that as your true non-resistant is never happy till he can provoke *somebody else* to blows, and is ever ready to give a poor benighted belligerent what LOWELL calls a "*spiritual* black eye," so your opponent of the gallows is always foremost in urging the Government to blood, when the doom involves some one of an opposite way of thinking to his own. Tried by their own principles, of course, or as Mr. GARRISON says, "Judging the Government *on its own plane*," they are like the old Quaker, who, floundering over a wretched road, overtook a man, "stalled" in a mud-hole, and swearing profusely, and said to him, "Friend, I cannot adopt thy vigorous language, but *le not my conscience be a law unto thine*; go on; thee can express my feelings and thine own." Moreover, to the purged vision of our new Jeremiah, WASHINGTON was never in danger until now; and horrid portents of *coup d'etats*, Congress driven out of the Capitol, and Southern representatives let in, at the point of the bayonet, while the devoted Radicals designated by the slow-moving finger of Presidential proscription fall before the popular fury, and the "dead ducks" get deader than ever—roll and gloom before his starting eye-balls.

But the climacteric fact that Mr. GARRISON brings back with him from that holy source of inspiration, the Capital, is, that in the midst of all these horrors, we have *a drunkard for a President*; a man habitually so besotted that, in the language of the orator, he "does not know himself from one hour to another what he will do." Now will some one be kind enough to furnish us with a theory of the habitual moral state of a man, who could deliberately pronounce before a large assembly of his fellow citizens a statement like this, striking a blow at the reputation and usefulness of the chief ruler of his people, a statement calculated to send to his home with an aching heart every hearer who did not take refuge in the conviction that the speaker was a calumniator—a statement which, going abroad, must involve the whole country in disgrace—without (we will not say possessing, but without) offering on the spot, the evidence on which he based so serious, so monstrous, a charge. Yet no such evidence was produced; the fearful imputation was not even uttered with an air of befitting solemnity. It was thrown out in a spasm of rhetorical denunciation, and was received (we blush to record the fact,) by a large proportion of the audience with cheers of applause, as jubilant apparently as though some cause of congratulation had been announced, instead of words which should have crimsoned every cheek, either for the speaker or for the subject of his accusation. If some one had arisen in that audience and demanded his authority, does anybody believe that Mr. GARRISON could have given other foundation than "hearsay" for his bold arraignment? And if we are right in this, what sum in dollars and cents would be adequate damages for a defamation so gross, so inexcusable, so widespread and disastrous in effect as this? Or what term of imprisonment would adequately punish a man of such of intelligence, of such prominence, and such professions, for trifling so wantonly with interests which are dearer to the American people, at this juncture of affairs, than all others beside? Yet this man could introduce these infamous sentences, by saying, "I am not wont to haste in condemning any man, or any body of men. I have always endeavored to avoid personalities, as far as possible, and to be within, rather than a hair's breadth beyond, the truth in arraignment or condemnation!" Was ever such mockery of mildness and impartiality? Surely, then, there are no such vices as vituperation and slander this side of the bottomless pit.

But there are a few practical lessons furnished us by this remarkable address, by which we hope to turn this tide of evil to ultimate good. These must form the subject of future remark.

Senator Sherman on the President's Policy.

This journal has, it is to be presumed, very many readers who belong to the radical wing of the Union Party. We desire to commend to these persons the very sensible and judicious speech of Senator SHERMAN last Monday, and the conciliatory remarks of the President made to Gov. Cox of Ohio.

The great points made by Mr. SHERMAN were that whatever might be the feelings of Republicans at the "combative" words of the President, in reply to what he considered personal attacks, there had been no action or public step taken by Mr. JOHNSON which need separate him from the Union Party. Thus far his political course had been in harmony with the essential principles of this organization, when they offered the Vice-Presidency to him, inasmuch as the questions of "negro-suffrage" and "dead States" were never included among the cardinal and necessary doctrines held by the party. Indeed, at that very time, as now, the great proportion of the Republican States had not yet themselves granted suffrage to the negro, and the theories as to the position of the rebellious States were almost as numerous as the various shades of political philosophy throughout the country. The Senator from Ohio said with much dignity, that if Mr. JOHNSON were false to the great principles of the Union Party, or to humanity and justice to the negro, he should oppose him, but that his hot words against persons were no grounds for breaking up a great and patriotic organization, and were to be considered purely individual and personal. He averred that he disagreed with the President's veto, but urged that that was a constitutional right of the President, as much as the right to pass the law was of Congress; and he admitted that there were serious objections to the bill, which might have been obviated, without bringing the President and Congress in such entire conflict. But the most striking points of Mr. SHERMAN'S able speech, and which we desire to impress upon our radical friends, were as to *what we are to gain* by an open rupture with the President in the great cause all had at heart. If it be the protection of the negro in all his legal rights, the securing him his wages and freedom to labor when he will, his personal safety, his education and moral instruction, and his power to own land and accumulate property, it is obvious that we risk all these priceless fruits of victory by driving the President over to the Democracy of the North and the South.

Will the right-minded and humane men throughout the nation, who seek first of all for justice to the freedman, and to start this recently enslaved race on a new career of progress and freedom, risk all the results gained by the war for a distant end, which may not be practicable for many years—that is, for universal suffrage?

Will practical Republicans give up the blessings they can get for the negro, for the sake of those which may be beyond their reach?

The views of sensible men may differ on the questions of negro voting and "dead States," without any essential difference of principle.

In yielding suffrage temporarily, the radicals do not yield a moral principle, as they would if they yielded any question in regard to the freedom or legal rights of the black. Suffrage is a pure question of expediency, and not of "natural right," (the views of our friend Mr. BEECHER, to the contrary notwithstanding.) A year ago from this month, the nation would have thought itself demented if it had not gladly accepted emancipation from the rebels without a single legal right secured to the blacks, least of all suffrage. Mr. GREELEY, at one period of the war, when only a few men of his type despaired, would have yielded everything but emancipation, and would have paid the rebel debts too.

Of course, if we could secure at once all our ideals, we should desire an intelligence of qualification extended over both North and South, for both black and white. Others would desire suffrage for women on the same conditions. But legislators and statesmen can never expect to secure the absolutely best; they must often be content with the second best, or even with what they can get. Certainly, differences on this point should not separate the President and his party. Neither should the points presented by his veto. Many of our friends would undoubtedly have preferred the new law; but if they cannot get that, and can secure the old Bureau, and its continuance for one year or two years, this is certainly better than no bureau—as might be the result of a decided split between the President and the majority in Congress. Some sort of a bureau—of a protection by the Government for the freedmen—is evidently a necessity during one or two or more years, both for the whites and the blacks of the South—both in the reorganization of labor and the development of production. The *degree* of eleemosynary aid to be extended by Government, and the question of land-rights on the Sea Islands, and the number of employes under the Bureau, are surely not questions to break up a great patriotic organization. We doubt if one person in a hundred thousand has studied them, or is competent to pronounce an opinion upon them. They can certainly be compromised. The President's view of the *exposed* condition of the negro in the South may differ from that of many here, still for at least a year, perhaps more, we have the Courts of the Bureau to protect him; and after that the President avows to Mr. Cox that it would consist with his own plan if Congress, in such States as refused or neglected to protect the freedmen by legislation, should create United States Courts of inferior jurisdiction especially for cases of freedmen.

The President, in this conversation with the Governor of Ohio, asserts that he does "not dream of interfering with the rights of Congress" in judging of the qualifications and loyalty of its members. He only suggests a plan, which is at least worthy of respectful consideration; and if differed from, there would be no occasion for any violent separation, and compromise would be possible.

"*His whole heart*," the President says, "*is with the body of true men who have carried the country through the war*; and he earnestly desires to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them."

The Ritual Movement in England.

Not the least interesting of the various movements toward a greater freedom of thought in the Old World is that which makes itself visible from time to time within the pale of the English Established Church. Most of our readers are familiar with the attitude of Bishop COLENSO and others, who, boldly claiming the right to criticise the narratives of the Old or New Testament, and to judge of their historical value or otherwise, were long beset by the hostility of their more orthodox brethren. The difficulties arising out of the ritualistic extremes of a portion of the High Church Party have not been less conspicuous. In the midst, also, of the controversies between these two elements, those of the clergy who were content to steer a middle course perceived that all the prestige of a national establishment failed to check the growth of nonconformity, and they became aware that, while the teachers were wrangling on points of discipline, much influence was lost among the great masses of the people. They felt that the Church needed popularizing, and that the subject of vestments and altar decorations occupied too much the attention of able and conscientious divines. The Book of Common Prayer, moreover, contained declarations which, as was well known, were often signed with intentional want of thought as to their real meaning, and thus became afterward a stumbling-block in the path of many talented and energetic men. In short, a feeling of uneasiness has prevailed in many quarters and on many controverted subjects, which ought finally, and so far as possible, to have been set at rest.

A large body of the clergy and influential laity considered, further, that there were in the Prayer Book forms of expression which, while they did not materially affect the fundamental articles of belief, were not acceptable to many Christians who, in the absence of such expressions, would gladly seek spiritual repose within the bosom of Mother Church. To such, the ceremonial, the architecture, the recollections, and the dignified personality of that Church were very dear. Large numbers of men and women who had been forced by the magnetic centralization of gregarious humanity into large cities, looked back with affectionate reverence to the village church whose altar was a sacred refuge, the village parson whose creed they had not begun to scrutinize too closely, to the parsonage which then had no association in their minds with polemical discussions. They wearied for the forms of worship which were the consolation and support of their fathers and mothers. They could not forget the grand old prayers which were as venerated for their antiquity as they were loved for their wonderful interpretations of the deepest emotions of humanity. This class, more numerous in England than would generally be supposed, were worth study and attention. There can be no doubt, we think, that a very great number of them would return to the old forms which they have deserted for strict conscientious reasons, but for the obstacles, be they important or not, which have hitherto turned them aside.

The pressure of all these circumstances culminated on the 13th ultimo in a practical effort on the part of a very numerous body of clergy and laymen to bring them forward in a definite shape. A memorial was on that day presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, embracing not only suggestions as to the vexed questions of ritualistic observances, but also on other points of contention, and especially the amendment of the Prayer Book so as to give ease to the consciences of many persons. The memorialists asked for Government interference, and that a Royal Commission be appointed. The Archbishop's reply was a disappointment, we should judge, to his hearers. He did not think it expedient to open discussions upon the revision of the Liturgy, since such might be carried too far, and many who at present ministered in the Church might, in consequence, be no longer able to retain their offices. The very hope expressed by the petitioners that nonconformists would be propitiated by such a revision, was in the opinion of His Grace a proof that too much latitude would follow in the interpretations of Church doctrine. The teaching of that Church would inevitably, he thought, be lowered to a nonconformist standard. He even anticipated that the existence of the Episcopacy would be endangered, and the abolition of the union of Church and State become inevitable. His own office was intended to hold the balance between conflicting parties, giving a triumph to neither. The Church had been a resting-place for each school of thought ever since the Reformation, and was a loving mother to them all.

Of course this decision will satisfy neither the one party nor the other. It will in fact widen the breach between them. Not that matters of conscience in the interpretation of Scriptural belief can ever be decided by any written formula whatever; but the withdrawal of any prospect of coöperation by the highest dignitary of the Church except the Sovereign, in attempts at settlement, will increase the difficulties under which the Establishment has in these modern days to labor. Words of doubtful application in a manual of worship, and ceremonies of obscure, and to the masses unknown meaning, are ill consonant with an age of railways, telegraphs and public meetings. The sects who in England have wisely remembered this have largely increased their power and influence, unsupported though they have been by the patronage of a Court and an aristocracy. We do not suppose that that patronage will be disturbed, in our generation at least; but the tendency of popular feeling will be more and more to forsake the pulpits of magnificent observance, but difficult to understand, for more homely worship, which, though shorn of much beauty, can be accepted without question.

We say this will be the case, but we mean that it will be so unless the English Church accepts the necessities of the situation. Her doctrines are not those of other churches, but her mission is the same as theirs. Her chiefs will do well to aid that mission by removing what, to some, amount to positive disabilities. And if the whole body of professing Christians could abate their theological differences and unite in a grand crusade against ignorance and sin, the world would become a better world, and their own self-respect would be no less.

GEN. GRANT NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The people of Rochester have "been and gone and done it," and here is the proof of the fact. The *Democrat* of Friday makes this startling announcement:

"The Republicans of Rochester assembled in City Convention, last evening, to nominate municipal officers, closed their work by the spontaneous and unanimous nomination, by acclamation, of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT as their candidate for the Presidency at the election of 1868."

That settles the question. It is rather difficult, to be sure, to see the connection between the premises and the conclusion—to understand how a city convention could properly have closed their work by nominating a Presidential candidate; but they did it, nevertheless, and that is enough. The *Democrat* adds;

"We are proud that our city has been the first to set this ball in motion. It will roll through the land from these shores of Ontario to the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico, and over the mountains and the plains to the Atlantic on the one hand and the Pacific on the other, gathering size and strength as it goes, and sweeping all obstacles from its path."

Just so. But to accomplish all this, the ball in question will have a great deal of rolling to do, and it is time that its revolutions commenced. We are anxious to see it going from "the plains to the Atlantic on the one hand and the Pacific on the other." When it shall have accomplished this it will certainly be as big a thing as the *Democrat* imagines.

THE AGE OF BRASS.—Figuratively speaking, and without any reference to a metallic currency, this is surely the age of brass. By order of one of the Treasury Clerks, and on that individual's own responsibility, the vignette of WASHINGTON was recently removed from the five-cent currency notes, and there was substituted in place thereof the figure and counterfeit of the modest clerk himself. One would hardly call this an illustration of the eternal fitness of things, and yet we do not known that there is so much reason for complaint as might, at first sight, appear. The five cent currency will so shortly disappear and be forgotten that the *likeness* it may be made to bear to what is solid and enduring, will confer neither honor on the living nor the dead. Still, it is hardly what the manipulators of five cent notes like, to have the head of a very ordinary bureau clerk thrust under their nose every time they get change from a conductor. There is a limit to human endurance, most assuredly.

THE CHILIAN WAR.

Departure of a Vessel Loaded with War Material—Four Privateer Armaments on Board of One Vessel—Where were the Two Spanish Frigates in Our Waters, &c.

The Spanish authorities congratulated themselves when they succeeded in inducing the United States authorities to libel the steamer *Meteor*, alleged to have been fitted out for privateering purposes. Since that event two Spanish war-vessels have arrived here to watch suspected vessels and parties, but thus far their presence has been of little avail. The South American allies are too cunning for the Spaniards. About two weeks since a vessel sailed from a port "Down East," taking on several hundred packages of cannon powder and more than a score of ordnance, varying from thirty pounder to one hundred pounder rifles. All the equipments in full for each gun accompanied them, and a large supply of stores was on board the vessel. In fact, this vessel sailed away to sea without the first breath of suspicion, carrying out the necessary appointments for the full equipment of four powerful privateers. The Spanish authorities have, of course, been in happy ignorance of the affair, and, no doubt, in reading this they will learn for the first time of the departure of this valuable craft.

Importance of the New Railroad to Newark.

In the passage of the Newark and New-York Railroad Bill through the Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, the Hon. DEWITT CLINTON MORRIS, of Hudson County, speaking in favor of the bill, invited the managers of the different Railroad Companies in the State, including the New-Jersey Railroad Company, to enter in imagination with him one of Professor LOWE's balloons and go up on an excursion, that they might thus be able to obtain a correct geographical view of Hudson and Essex Counties, through which the proposed new railroad would pass. Anchoring over the ancient town of Communipaw, he gave a panoramic sketch of the scene as surrounded by the great emporium of New York, the gate to the Atlantic, Staten Island, the paradise of the country, Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c., and beneath them the peninsular and growing Sixth District of Hudson County, which he had the honor to represent, including the flourishing towns of Bayonne, Greenville, Bergen, as well the thriving little City of Hudson. He compared the situation as relatively valuable to the State of New-Jersey as New-York City (Manhattan Island) is to the State of New-York. Thus viewing the great metropolis of America as the centre, he compared railroads with it as the heart of the Republic; the great leading roads as the main arteries, and the smaller and local roads as the tributary and connecting veins, but all essential and necessary to give life, vitality and prosperity to the whole central and surrounding country and cities. He argued that New-Jersey was receiving a large surplus population from New-York; and that, notwithstanding the already overcrowded travel between Newark and New-York, the New-Jersey Railroad Company, which, by an immense success, had increased their capital stock from the original amount of $750,000 to five or six millions of dollars, still claims that they meet the demands of the transit too and fro, which he thought was very doubtful; but for the sake of argument, could it be admitted, he still contended that a stronger plea for the Newark and New-York Road would impress itself upon every reflective mind; that to invite residence, trade, improvement and capital from the great City, with all its valuable resources, increased facilities for travel to all its suburbs should be given; therefore, the merits of the Newark and New-York Railroad, lessening the distance by nearly two miles to Newark, and affording a shorter, cheaper, better and more direct route to New-York. He declared that to vote conscientiously he must vote for the bill upon its merits, believing it to be truly the people's road, nine-tenths of the population of the district through which it passed absolutely demanding it as their right, and he said he was the true friend of railroads, (except as to monopolies or exclusive privileges,) believing they were the great pioneers of the age that prepared the way for progress and development, enriching both the State and the country.

Lady Sufferers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to draw your attention to the negligence on the part of the Police authorities in not stationing any of their men on the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, as it is one of the most dangerous crossings, especially on an evening. I have written this for the sake of a lady friend who had to wait about a quarter of an hour before she could cross, and then in danger of her life. Yours truly,

LADY SUFFERERS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Irritation on the Mexican Question Subsiding.

Effect of Marshal Forey's Speech in the French Senate.

Disapproval of the Proposal to Send More Troops to Maximilian.

General Disposition to Leave Him to Shift for Himself.

The Carnival in Paris---Imperial Festivities.

The Question of Privateering in a New Light.

England Anxious for a Revision of the Neutrality Laws.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The mails by the *Asia* arrived here last night from Boston.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 16, 1866.

The irritation about Mexico has somewhat subsided, without, however, the development of any new event of special significance. On the contrary, the speech of Marshal FOREY in the Senate was calculated to increase the difficulties of the situation by showing how long it would be necessary for the French army to remain in Mexico, in order to effect any good, and how completely the objects of the expedition would be compromised by an early withdrawal of the troops. The Marshal's recommendation that more troops ought to be sent out met no approval, either in the Senate Chamber or outside; so, too, we are permitted to doubt whether the Marshal's declaration that the Mexican Expedition was a "grand conception" on the part of the Emperor, was one which the country in general will accept. But there is no doubt but that the details given by the Marshal on the character and condition of Mexican society, and on the length of time it will require to "civilize" the people, were substantially true.

Will the French people accept the recommendation of the Marshal for a prolonged stay in Mexico, regardless of consequences? That is a question upon which public opinion is divided. Nevertheless, the majority adopt the theory that the Emperor, acting upon the hypothesis that the United States, tired of war, and anxious to remain on good terms with France, will procrastinate as long as possible any further declarations of hostility, and that the Emperor will profit by this disposition of the United States to remain as long as possible in Mexico.

The disavowal of the affair at Bagdad, and the arrest of the persons concerned in it, is dwelt on at length in the French journals, as an evidence of the determination of the American Government to observe the doctrine of non-intervention.

In fact, there is scarcely a doubt but that the question is already placed upon the basis of non-intervention, and that MAXIMILIAN, within the course of a year or less, will be left to his own resources.

But in order that these resources may have a certain show of resistance, an excellent mercenary army is to be made up from European sources, and troops are rapidly being enrolled to this effect. A thousand fine young Belgians passed through Paris a few days ago, on their way to MAXIMILIAN'S Kingdom, and others are going from the Austrian port of Trieste. These contingents, when completed and joined to the French Foreign Legion, which is to pass under the Mexican flag, will make a very respectable force if they have nothing else to contend with than what is here called Mexican "insurgents." There is reason to believe that the number of 12,000 men—7,000 French, 3,000 Austrians and 2,000 Belgians, originally bargained for between MAXIMILIAN and NAPOLEON, will be increased to 16,000, and that, if necessary, the payment of MAXIMILIAN'S instalment of debt to France will be postponed and turned into the payment of these soldiers. Thus the French evacuation may become possible even this present year.

In the Senate, you will observe, after the harsh words pronounced against the United States, and after the war speech of Marshal FOREY, it seems to have been deemed best not to push their provocations against the United States any further, and thus when the paragraph of the address containing the offensive language just mentioned was read, there was no speaker to claim the floor, and the paragraph was voted on and passed, contrary to usage, without a word of comment.

The opposition also, feeling the delicacy of the situation, and not willing to incur the risk of being called wanting in patriotism, have decided, it appears, not to offer an amendment to the address in the House on the subject, and not to speak on the subject in the same tone as heretofore. It is easy to see that nothing that could be said by the Opposition would aggravate the Emperor's position, and that, whether from patriotism or as a political manœuvre, the best thing would be to remain quiet. Under any circumstances, if the attacks of the Opposition would damage the negotiations which are going on for the evacuation of Mexico, or would in any way retard the evacuation, they would be going contrary to their professed desire, and would thus fall under the charge of inconsistency.

The *Presse* has just received a first and second warning for articles deprecating the Emperor's policy in Mexico. The reins appear to be as tightly held over the Press at this moment as in the first and doubtful days of the Empire.

The Carnival has been as noisy as usual, and has now given place to Lent, and prayer and quietude. At least it is the habit to say so. In the many brilliant official balls and masquerades, the United States have carried off the palm of beauty and distinction among the young ladies, thus consecrating once more their famed superiority.

The Carnival was also marked by an incident which is much talked about, and which also served as a worthy close to that season of license and wild gaieties. THERESA, the famous singer of the Café Chantants, was brought in to sing before the Emperor at Gen. FLEURY'S, it not being etiquette to allow such a style of singing at the Tuileries. MALAKOFF.

PRIVATEERING IN A NEW LIGHT.

Private Property at Sea—Mr. Gregory, M. P., in a New Role.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes as follows:

"Time brings about strange revenges. Less than two years ago the advocates in Parliament and in the Press of the Southern Confederacy and all the mob of Pharisees and scribes of the same persuasion were instant, in season and out of season, in denouncing the suspension of *habeas corpus* by the Government of the United States, then in the agony of a civil war, as a proof that civil liberty no longer existed in that great Republic even in name. Now we have the Government of our own country coming down to the House to propose the suspension of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, in order to facilitate the discovery and arrest of Fenian secessionists. Less than two years ago these same Scribes and Pharisees were dismissing with ridicule and insult the remonstrances of the Government at Washington against the doings of certain British shipbuilders. Now we have a member of Parliament inquiring whether our Government has remonstrated with the authorities of the United States on the proceedings of the Fenian Senate at New-York. Less than two years ago it was the fashion of our Southern sympathizers in Parliament and in the press to justify, or rather to extol the construction in English yards of the *Alabama* and her consorts, and the exploits of Capt. SEMMES and his comrades in burning defenceless merchant-ships and running away from men-of-war. Now we find a motion on the notice paper "for an address to Her Majesty, praying that she would use her influence with foreign Powers for the purpose of making the principle that private property should be free from capture by sea a maxim of international maritime law." And who do you suppose, Sir, is the mover of this judicious and well-worded motion? *Je vous le donne en mille.* Do you give it up? Why, no other than the member for Galway, who, as you cannot but remember, was one of the most ardent and chivalrous admirers of that Confederacy, with whose brief history the names of the *Alabama* and the *Shenandoah* will be imperishably associated. Surely the hour and the man are well chosen for the propagation of the principle of respect for private property at sea! This 'principle,' which Mr. GREGORY is at present desirous of making a maxim of international maritime law, is identical with that which the American Secretary of State proposed in 1856 to the Minister of France at Washington. By the Declaration of April 16, 1856, France had accepted the abolition of privateering, and the immunity of an enemy's goods under neutral flag. England had affirmed the principle of effective as distinguished blockades, and that of neutral flag covering enemy's cargo. France, England and Russia submitted the principles to the acceptance of the United States Government. The Secretary of State at Washington replied that the United States Government adhered to the Declaration of April 16, but that as to the abolition of privateering, which would put all but maritime States at the mercy of naval powers, it should make its adoption of that principle conditional on the acceptance by the signitaries of the Declaration of April 16 of the principle that private property should be free from capture by sea. This principle, it appears, was not accepted by the European Powers, since it is not until nearly a year after the close of the American civil war that Mr. GREGORY is about to move for an address to Her Majesty praying that she will use her influence with foreign powers for the purpose of making it a maxim of international maritime law. What a pity, some simple-minded persons in the United States may be tempted to exclaim, that this principle escaped the mind and memory of Mr. GREGORY, while the Captains of the *Alabama* and the *Shenandoah* were pursuing their career of plunder and destruction, and lighting up a hundred horizons with incendiary fires, to the satisfaction of the shipbuilders who sent them out, and of the members of Parliament who encouraged and applauded them. Perhaps, however, Mr. GREGORY'S motion is not so much a second thought as a first impulse revived; perhaps, like the old diplomatist, he is afraid of following first impulses, because they are apt to be good. Verily it is not curses only that come home, as the Arabs say, to roost. That good old Gospel precept—"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you"—which sums up in a single sentence every conceivable obligation of international as of moral law, comes back with cruel irony to those who forget it in the interest of their neighbor, and only remember it with a tardy homage when it serves their own convenience.

An American Professorship in an English University.

From the Manchester Examiner, Feb. 16.

The many thousands who regard with affectionate reverence the memory of RICHARD COBDEN, will remember his last address to his constituents at Rochdale. With his unrivaled common sense and foresight, he analyzed the foreign policy of England, predicted the triumphant conclusion of the American war, and spoke of English ignorance of American affairs as a source of real danger to both countries. "If," said he, jocosely, "I were a rich man, I really think I would endow a professor's chair at Oxford and Cambridge for the purpose of teaching modern American geography and modern American history." Of the undergraduates at either university he went on to say perhaps there was hardly one who would be able to tell where Chicago was situated, though it is a city of 150,000 inhabitants, and it supplies from one to two millions of our countrymen with bread; yet the same young gentlemen would be perfectly able to tell their interrogator all about the Ilyssus, which Mr. COBDEN found dammed up by Athenian laundresses when he visited the place. There was more truth than satire in this comparison, which few who heard it uttered will ever forget; but, happily, we are in a fair way to make compensation. Mr. HENRY YATES THOMPSON, of Liverpool, and late of Trinity College, Cambridge, offers to endow a lectureship with this end in view. He proposes to found the lectureship in Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., to be devoted to the establishment of a series of lectures in the sister University in England, on the history, literature, and institutions of the United States. The lectures would be delivered every two years, and the lecturer would be chosen by Harvard College, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge having the right of veto on the appointment. Provision is thus made against an unwelcome man being sent to England, and we may readily suppose that Harvard would select the most able and efficient man. There is no limitation in the choice of Harvard. It is only stipulated that the lecturer should be an American citizen, and should be fit to deliver such a course of lectures as those proposed; and the area of selection is therefore co-extensive with the United States. No proposition would more fitly or appropriately represent the feeling which should pervade "the republic of letters." Harvard is, strictly speaking, an offshoot of Cambridge. Though not boasting the hoar antiquity of her sister, the Massachusetts University is of a respectable age and origin. It was founded in 1640, when England was passing through the ordeal of civil war. It is one of the largest, if not the chief, of the educational institutes of the United States; and among the list of its students will be found the names most celebrated in the literature of America. In every way she is a fitting representative of the learning of the great Republic on the other side of the Atlantic; and as her choice of a lecturer is not restricted to those who may be claimed as her own sons, the man she may send here may be considered not only as representative of Harvard, but of the entire country.

Such a proposal is too novel to meet with unanimous approbation, though we may say that, on the whole, it has been cordially received. * * * *

Of course Mr. KINGSLEY is warmly in favor of the project, and, as professor of modern history in the University, his opinion will have great weight. We also gladly recognize the declaration of the Public Orator, that "on no subject was it so important our young men intended for the public service should be well informed" as on that of American history. The Master of St. John's adds that "America must become the most important country in the world, and it was most desirable that means should be taken to remove the ignorance which prevailed respecting it." We cheerfully put these views in the scale against the narrower sentiments of the ancient section of the University, and have little doubt they will be triumphant. Strange it is that men so blindly attached, not only to their own colleges, but to the institutions of the country, should yet be in the greatest alarm lest republican principles should take root at Cambridge. It is the "propagandism" they affect to dread, yet the remedy is close at hand. If Cambridge will welcome the lecturer from Harvard, we are assured that the compliment will be returned, and a royalist emissary will be sent to scatter the seeds of monarchical institutions at Harvard. Will the American people be afraid of our royalist propagandism? It is the more dangerous instrument of the two. Read any American tourist's description of his visit to the old country, and it is almost amusing to witness the interest with which he lingers over the places associated with English history. They have a charm for him which Englishmen can hardly feel. The "stately mansions" dotted about the land, are so many evidences of a refinement and cultivation which can perhaps only be found in their highest development in ancient and settled lands, and they force from him comparisons often most favorable to us. There is little doubt, indeed, that England is infinitely better known to Americans than America is to Englishmen, chiefly from the fact that England is the old curiosity shop of the American people. American literature has now, however, taken deep root here. Her Irvings, Hawthornes, Longfellows, Motleys and Prescotts are permanently domiciled among us, but we ought to know her still more closely. It is on the other side of the Atlantic that the greatest political questions which can touch the interests of the human race are being answered, and nothing more important can be imagined than to have them laid before us as they arise, in all their bearings, by living and leading actors in them. Such an opportunity now occurs; let us hope it will be gladly seized. Harvard stretches out her hand to Cambridge; let it be eagerly grasped, an emblem, we may trust, of a closer union between the countries they represent. If Mr. MOTLEY, who is named as one probable lecturer, should make us in love with Republican institutions, we may be sure that CHARLES KINGSLEY will repair the damage by making Americans revere the time-tried Constitution of the old country.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus—The Announcement in Parliament—Press Comments.

In the House of Lords on the 16th ult., Earl RUSSELL said:

I have to direct your Lordships' attention to the affairs of Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant, on the advice of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Chief Secretary, and other persons, has expressed the opinion that it is absolutely necessary, considering the present state of the country, to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act. Her Majesty's Government have therefore resolved to make the proposal to suspend the act, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department will do so to-morrow in the other House of Parliament. When a similar motion was last made, the bill was introduced on a Saturday [and passed through all its stages in the course of that day. Your Lordships will doubtless agree that, if the necessity for such a course exists, no time should be lost; and I must, therefore, ask your Lordships to put yourselves to the inconvenience of meeting to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, when the matter shall be laid before you.

The Earl of DERBY—The proposal made by the noble Lord indicates a very serious state of affairs. Of course it will be for Her Majesty's Government to justify to this and the other House of Parliament the course proposed; and if the other House should be so satisfied of the gravity of the occasion—and no doubt they will have sufficient evidence laid before them—as shall induce them to consent to take so strong a step as suspending all the standing orders for the purpose of passing the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, I am quite sure your lordships will be of the unanimous opinion that in such a state of affairs it would be neither expedient, desirable, nor consistent with your duty to interpose a moment's delay. Therefore, my Lords, as far as I am concerned, if the House of Commons should think fit to suspend all their standing orders for the purpose of passing a bill which I presume it is the intention of the Government to lay before them during the morning sitting of tomorrow, I should offer no opposition to it [hear, hear] when it is laid before your Lordships in company with a statement from Her Majesty's Government, and backed up by the authority of the House of Commons. And when I say I should be prepared to assent to the passing of the bill under the circumstances, I trust we shall have, at the earliest possible opportunity, such a statement from Her Majesty's Government as will justify us in having passed so strong a measure as that proposed. [Hear, hear.]

In the House of Commons, Sir S. GREY announced the motion in the following terms:

"I now rise, with deep regret, and only under a deep sense of duty, and what the Government think to be an absolute necessity, to give notice that to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, I shall move for leave to bring in a bill to suspend for a limited time the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland."

THE SUSPENSION JUSTIFIED.

From the London Times, Feb. 17.

Some time since, in commenting on the state of Ireland, we urged that the whole country should be proclaimed and searched for arms, but expressed a hope that the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which was then meditated by the Irish Government, would be delayed as long as was consistent with the public safety, and only resorted to after every other means of maintaining order had failed. We are assured that the time has now come for the application of the most stringent measures of repression, and we must, therefore, though with great regret, accede to the demand which Her Majesty's Ministers will make to-day for extraordinary powers in dealing with this dangerous conspiracy. The Irish Government is, of course, better informed than any private persons can be as to the state of the country and the imminence of the danger. But enough has been already make public to prove *that cause for the greatest uneasiness exists.* Happily, we know the feeling of the country with considerable accuracy. In some respects the disaffection is not so dangerous as in 1848. Then, as now, the peasant and artisan class was hostile, and, if it had been led by men less vain and more resolute than SMITH O'BRIEN and his fellows, might have done no little mischief. But in those days a part of the trading and even of the professional class was tainted, and a week of successful insurrection might have brought to the rebel ranks recruits from the most respectable families and the most educated professors. Fenianism, on the other hand, has not, so far as we know, any such patrons, but among the lower classes in Ireland it is, if not more extended, more earnest, practical, and formidable than the "physical force" movement of 1848. Now, as then, the impulse comes chiefly from abroad. SMITH O'BRIEN harangued and plotted at a time when the thrones of Europe were tottering on every side, and revolutionists had some ground for proclaiming that an indignant people could at any time overthrow their tyrants in spite of regular armies or the best drilled police. At the present time the impulse comes from America, where, indeed, the conspiracy has been organized, and whence it is still directed. In the difference between these two foreign influences lies the greater danger of the present conspiracy. Continental Europe gave Ireland nothing but example. Its revolutionary leaders were almost contemptuous in their treatment of the Celtic patriots, and for the most part had sufficient belief in English liberty to reject the theory that the Irish were groaning under the yoke of tyrants. *But America gives a very different kind of support. In that vast country there are probably as many of the Irish race as in Ireland itself, and their hatred of England, both hereditary and acquired,* impels them to labor with all their might to subvert the British Government in Ireland. * * * * * We know not if the Government have received any new and particular information which has induced them to act suddenly, but the increased activity of the movement during the past month, and the presence of a number of persons in various districts with the scarcely concealed purpose of promoting insurrection, there is ample reason for the strictest precautions. The object of the Irish Government doubtless is to *secure some of the emissaries of American Fenianism who are now numerous in Ireland and who are working with disastrous effect upon the people.* These persons are said to be well chosen with respect to their knowledge of the country or of particular districts. Since one or two of them were convicted on the evidence of the papers they carried, they have taken care to possess nothing that might indicate in the smallest degree their mission or their connexion with the conspiracy. An Americanized Irishman whom the Government well knows to be a Fenian emissary, and of whom it has probably had intelligence for weeks before, appears in a country town, perhaps with a military title and a Federal uniform; he is manifestly expected by the peasantry, and becomes the object of respect and the centre of information. But if he be apprehended and searched there is not the smallest documentary evidence against him, while his oral communications are so guarded that it is difficult to bring home any offence to him. The Government has probably been convinced that *the time has now come to deal summarily with these persons.* As the conviction and punishment of the leading Fenians by the Special Commission, and the proof thereby given that the educated classes are opposed to the movement, have not checked the audacity of the agitators or the confidence of their dupes, it is now necessary, for the sake of the deluded people themselves, to act with renewed vigor.

FRANCE.

Festivities in Paris.

A MAGNIFICENT FANCY BALL.

From Galignani, Feb. 14.

The fancy ball given the night before last at the Ministry of Marine, by the Marquis and Marquise DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, was of the most splendid description. Nearly 3,000 persons of the very highest rank and fashion were present, and among them the Emperor and Empress, who arrived about 11.

The most striking feature of the evening was a procession representing the principal quarters of the world. Europe came first, represented by Mme. BARTHOLONY, wearing over her costume a splendid cloak of crimson velvet, with a brilliant diadem of precious stones, and wearing a necklace composed of all the principal orders of the various States. She stood on a lofty car adorned with the escutcheons of all the European Powers, advancing slowly between two files of nations represented in their appropriate costumes by different ladies and gentlemen, among whom Mlle. BECKWITH, as the type of France, shone conspicuous in a dress of white satin, with an outspread eagle on her head, a tricolored scarf round her waist, and an olive branch in her hand as the symbol of peace. Her attendants were composed of Bretons, Basques, Normans, and also Alsacians. Asia was personated by the Princess RIMSKI-KORSAKOFF, in a rich dress of flowered brocade, reclining in an Indian palanquin adorned with heads of white elephants. Her robe was resplendent with diamonds, and before her were placed four crocodiles of the Ganges, with gaping jaws. Africa next appeared in the person of the Princess JABLONOWSKA, seated on a throne covered with lions' skins. Her dress was a white satin robe trimmed with gold, with a purple mantle, fastened at the waist by a girdle of brilliants; over a magnificent diadem on her head was to be seen an enormous peacock, formed entirely of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, turquoises and topazes. In her hand was a golden sceptre, surmounted by another bird similarly composed. Before her marched Abyssinia, represented by an officer of the Négous in a splendid costume; and behind the throne came Arab chiefs in their white burnous, some, however, being purple, as emblematic of authority. In the rear was the representation of a dromedary, bearing on its back Mme. DE MONTAUT as the representative of Islamism, with helmet, breastplate, buckler and scimitar, all of gold, supposed to be issuing from Mecca to conquer the world, with the Koran in one hand and a sword in the other. Last of all came America, represented by Miss CARTER, the orchestra striking up the national air of the United States. The lady was gracefully reclining in a hammock suspended from two palm trees, whilst thirty of her fellow-country-women formed the most charming of all possible escorts. Mme. DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT herself was in a costume of the time of LOUIS XV., with a magnificent coronet of diamonds, and attracted general admiration; the Marquis wore a Venetian cloak. The Prince and Princess of HOHENZOLLERN were in dominos, like their Majesties. The cotillon did not commence till near 5 in the morning, and the last waltz was witnessed by the rays of the rising sun.

THE EMPEROR ON A FROLIC.

Paris (Feb. 15) Correspondence of the London News.

The Emperor had an unusually jolly carnival frolic on Mardi Gras. He dined with Gen. FLEURY, the Grand Veneur, at his official residence in the Louvre. The Princess MATHILDE and the Prince DE HOHENZOLLERN were invited to meet His Majesty. After dinner there was a reception, attended by as many as 400 privileged guests. GEOFFROY and Mlle. PIERSON played a comedietta in one act, entitled *Après le Bal;* and then—memorable event in Parisian annals—THERESA, the popular singer of the café concerts, was presented to the Emperor. She was dressed in simple virgin white with a coral necklace. She sang seven songs, carefully selected from what may be called the moderate section of her *répertoire.* Those rollicking specimens of her style, "La Femme à Barbe" and "La Déesse du Bœus Gras," which delight her habitual audiences, were excluded from the programme as too *risqués.* The "Sapeur," a standing favorite, the "Chemin du Moulin," and "Trop près des Maisons," were among the pieces sung. After her performance, which was loudly applauded by the Emperor, who, besides, twice addressed to her personal congratulations, it is credibly reported that Gen. FLEURY made her a speech, which would be enough to make THERESA'S fortune if she had not made one already. He said, "Mademoiselle, you have achieved no ordinary triumph; the Emperor, at hearing you, has laughed more in an hour than I have ever seen him laugh in a whole year."

Liberty of the Press in France.

From the Paris Presse, Feb. 14.

Where our readers expected yesterday to find an article they merely found an advertisement—a long stereotyped advertisement, addressed to the admirers of engravings—and when the impatiently expected journal should have appeared early it appeared late. This filling up and this delay are explained by the triumph, at a final struggle, of powerful considerations which prevailed over contrary considerations at the moment when the paper, which was already set up, was about to go to press. The article that had been proposed, every word of which had been weighed, which had been discussed, thrown aside, and taken back; which had been admitted after having been toned down, which had afterward been composed, and which was about to be printed, was finally left out in all haste at the very last moment. The brief explanation of this decapitation was necessary. We publish it without embarrassment, but not without the most sincere and profound sadness. Having more than once affirmed that the liberty of the Press does not exist in France as it exists in neighboring countries—England, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, there is nothing to induce us to give a proof to the contrary. Assuredly it will not be by inflicting redoubled blows upon us, or by spreading menaces and fear in the midst of a large and divided property, that we are to be refuted. A journal which receives "warnings" is absolutely forbidden, under penalty of suspension and suppression, to discuss them; but the prohibition which condemns the journal to silence will not condemn history to silence also. Restrained by the bitter experience of revolution without liberty, but firmly desiring liberty without revolution, liberty by universal suffrage, our duty was logically traced out for us by these two words—*legal resistance.* This duty we have hastened to discharge by appealing to the Council of State. What we were permitted to do we have done, what we were permitted to say we have said. The writer is only responsible for the liberty which the law allows him. If the writer lacks liberty, it is not he who should be accused, but the law.

The Funeral of Gibson, the English Sculptor.

We had hoped that Mr. GIBSON was recovering. We regret that such was not the case, and that his death is recorded as having taken place in Rome, on Saturday, the 27th ult., at the age of 75. He was born at Conway, in North Wales. At an early age his natural talents attracted the notice of the late WILLIAM ROSCOE, the historian of the Medici, which resulted in a subscription among the friends of that gentleman to enable the youthful sculptor to proceed to Rome, to master the art for which he had shown such aptitude. Introduced to Canova by FLAXMAN, and speedily becoming known to THORWALDSEN, he studied diligently under these great masters, and produced his first work of importance, "Mars and Cupid," in 1821. He was chosen an A. R. A. in 1833, and was promoted to the full honors of the Academy in 1836. For the last twenty years he has made Rome his headquarters, varying his residence by occasional visits to England. His ideal works, and especially those of a purely classical character, will always rank higher than his statues of modern personages, though his colossal statues of WILLIAM HUSKISSON, at Liverpool, and of the Queen seated on her throne of state (in the Prince's Chamber at the House of Lords,) are fine specimens of his power. Mr. GIBSON was the first modern artist who revived the application of color to the marble of his statues, a fine example of which was the "Tinted Venus," in the Great Exhibition of 1862. Liverpool is rich in specimens of the productions of his chisel, and at Sydenham there is a fine collection of casts from his best-grouped statues. Mr. GIBSON lived and died unmarried.

The funeral took place on the following Monday, the arrangements being under the care of Mr. MACBEAN and Mr. ERCOLE, the bankers, at the request of the Roman executors, Mr. PENRYN WILLIAMS and Mr. SPENCE. Invitations to attend were issued to the members of the art academies, to the embassies, to the English residents and visitors and to many foreigners, while placards announcing that the funeral would take place on Monday, at 2 o'clock, were posted in the English Church and other public places, the clergyman of the American Church reading it from the pulpit. The body was removed from the house early on Monday morning, and taken very privately in a hearse to the English Protestant burial-ground, where it was deposited in the little chapel erected there. As the hour appointed drew nigh, the road leading to the cemetery became thronged with carriages and pedestrians. But many persons had been assembling at the cemetery from a much earlier hour; for on approaching the burial-ground it was evident that a large crowd of persons was already there. Outside the gate was a platoon of French soldiers, whose officer was placed for the time under the direction of the English authorities. With a courtesy and kindness which cannot be too highly appreciated, Gen. MONTEBELLO accorded this mark of respect to our deceased countryman, who had been honored by the Emperor with the decoration of the Legion of Honor. Artists were in great force; all he residents and visitors among the English and Americans of any consideration; many of the French and Germans, and not a few of the Romans, were there assembled, and, as was very evident, not merely to do honor to the man who had attained the highest eminence in his profession, but to manifest their regard for one who was as much beloved in private as he was respected in public life. The funeral service was read by Rev. Mr. WATTS, the resident minister of the Protestant Church. The pall-bearers were the Earl of NORTHESK, M. SCHNETZ, (the Director of the French Academy of Arts,) M. DESSOULAVY, M. WOLFF, (the distinguished Prussian sculptor,) Mr. COLEMAN, (landscape painter and Secretary of the British Academy of Arts,) M. BRAVO, (Danish Consul,) M. SAULINI, (the celebrated cameist,) and M. D'EPINAY, the very rising sculptor from the Mauritius. The chief mourners were Mr. PENRYN WILLIAMS, the old and beloved friend of GIBSON; Mr. ODO RUSSELL, Mr. WEBSTER, R. A., and Mr. SEVERN, Her Majesty's Consul. Mr. SPENCE, the friend, pupil and almost son of GIBSON, was prohibited by his medical man from following, and remained in the chapel.

To Mr. SEVERN'S touching description of the funeral, which appeared in the *Times* of Monday last, we are indebted for the particulars of the disposition of his property by his will, the accumulation of a long life devoted to art, the first steps in which were simply copying drawings, to be exposed in the shop windows and sold at a few pence as a means of subsistence. The will is dated 25th of May, and by it he bequeaths to Mr. PENRYN WILLIAMS, £500; Mr. THEED, £400; BENJAMIN GIBSON, his cousin, £200; Mr. DE SOULLAVY, £100; Signor GUISEPPE INCORONATA, of London, £100; Signor GIUSIPPE BONOMI, £200; MRS. ANNA JAMESON, £200; Mr. SOLOMON GIBSON, his brother, £100. His books and prints, with their frames, he leaves to Mr. SPENCE, the son of his early fellow-workman, and now the eminent sculptor. His own or other drawings were left to the Royal Academy. By a codicil added May 26, 1865, he bequeathes to the Royal Academy his group in marble of the wounded warrior, supported by a female figure, then nearly finished; all his works in marble not sold at the time of his death—models in Gesso or his works in marble not sold, except in models of such works as have been presented in marble; all his models in Gesso not executed; the first cast of Venus de Medicis, which was sent to Canova to be executed in marble, and which, when executed, was to replace the noble statue carried off to Paris. To the Royal Academy, in addition, he bequeaths £32,000, free of testamentary tax, on the following conditions: A space sufficient for their reception and easy accommodation is to be provided for his works, which are to be open to the use of the students of the Royal Academy, and to be exposed to the public, according to such regulations as to the Council shall seem best. Legacies of £100 were left to his executors in England, the President, Treasurer, and the Secretary of the Royal Academy for the time being, and who were then Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE, Mr. BOXALL, and Mr. HARDWICK, "who will prove my will." By another codicil, made since his late illness, GIBSON leaves £200 each to his devoted and affectionate attendants, Mrs. SPENCE and Miss LLOYD; the same sum to a female servant who had been long in his service, and a similar sum to each of two of his workmen.

The Attack on Gov. Wright, Our Minister at Berlin.

Extract of a private letter, dated

HAMBURG, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1866.

A very low, malicious attack appeared in one of the Berlin papers against our able and popular Minister at that Court, Gov. WRIGHT. It was not only designed as an insult to him, but to the Methodist denomination generally, of which the Governor is an honored member.

The statements made were mostly untrue, and they have not the sanction or approval of any of the American residents in that city. Gov. WRIGHT and his amiable wife have been very active in getting up a new American Methodist chapel. That is a right and privilege accorded to him, and which no one can deny.

One of the charges made, however, is that he has asked of the King a grant of a lot for the chapel. This statement is wholly untrue. There has appeared since then a protest signed by THEO. SHAY and other leading American citizens in Berlin against this malicious and unfounded attack on our Minister, and which has been published in many of the German papers there. Also in Hamburg and Frankfort, where the Governor is well known, and his services and labors to bring about a repeal of the Conscription Law (now so troublesome to German-American citizens visiting their native land) has made him many friends. Perhaps the inclosed taken from the correspondent's letter from Berlin to the London *Times* will best explain the whole affair, and the publication of which I am sure will be acceptable to the many friends and admirers of Gov. WRIGHT. Yours, truly, W.

"An American controversy in our papers is a rare event, and interesting in itself, independent of the question at issue. The other day Mr. WRIGHT, the American Envoy, was made the object of an attack in a Berlin paper for encouraging the erection of a Methodist Church here. As the article pretended to speak in the name of the American residents in Berlin, the latter thought it incumbent upon them to publish a protest, repelling the idea that the religious zeal of their political representative had been regarded with anything like dissatisfaction by his countrymen, and expressing to him those feelings of general respect which have so eminently rewarded his official activity during his present and former stay in this capital. The protest is signed by Mr. KNOX, a member of Congress, Mr. FAY, for many years American Envoy to the Swiss Confederacy, and a large number of other gentlemen, among whom are eight clergymen of different Protestant denominations. It appears that the attack is more unfounded, as the new church is only intended to replace a hall which has been long rented by the American Methodist missionaries here, and which, as Protestant clergymen of all denominations are constantly invited to preach in it, is frequented by all sorts promiscuously, and regarded as the American Church of Berlin. The matter has attracted considerable attention, the Prussians, who are tolerance itself, being not only at a loss to understand what blame can possibly be attached to promoting the erection of a Christian church, but also entertaining a particular respect for the doctrine and discipline of the Moravian brethren, which, I believe, were subsequently copied by JOHN WESLEY."

Consecration of British Cemetery at Madrid.

Madrid (Feb. 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

A ceremony interesting to the English resident, no less than to occasional visitors in Madrid was celebrated yesterday in the afternoon. This was the consecration of the British Cemetery in the suburb Caravanchel, about one mile out of the Toledo gate. The bigotry with which the priests had inspired the Spanish people on religious matters was in no way more ruthlessly and senselessly exhibited than in the treatment of the Protestant dead. Their exclusion from Roman Catholic burial grounds was not sufficient to appease their religious hatred; Spanish soil was not to hold the "heretic carcases" anywhere, and, wherever found, the relics of such English as had the ill-luck to close their eyes between the Pyrenees and the sea were torn from their resting place and scattered to the wind. Even many of WELLINGTON'S soldiers who had bled for the cause of this country were denied a resting place anywhere in it, save in the sands by the sea-shore. Residents in Madrid were driven to the most desperate shifts to smuggle away the bodies of their beloved dead; the wine cellar of the British Legation, the stables of a brewery, and such ignominious spots had to be chosen for concealment. Nay, even in one instance, in which a liberal Minister offered to wink at the removal of a body, provided it were taken out by night and laid somewhere in an out-of-the-way field, the peasantry had their attention directed to the grave by the recently removed earth. They dug up the body and threw it in a ditch, where it was found by the police, who, suspecting foul play, sent word to the English Minister, informing him that the body of an Englishman had been found, and that the unknown dead body lay for recognition at the Morgue.

This deplorable state of things was put an end to by Sir HENRY BULWER, who in 1854 purchased, by Royal charter, the small plot of ground which became the English God's acre. It is a square piece, about an acre in extent, surrounded by a high well-built wall, with a chapel, and a sexton's house on either side of the entrance, planted all round with avenues of trees, and converted inside into as lovely a flower-garden and cypress grove as the most painstaking industry could contrive in this dry, fiery climate and on this ungrateful soil. Great care has been bestowed on the spot by Col. FITCH, an old resident here, who was Mr. BULWER'S right hand in all this transaction. The cemetery stands on a commanding eminence, with a magnificent view of Madrid across the Manzanares Valley and of the dreary land for miles around. The arms of England are on the entrance, with the simple inscription, "British Cemetery," and the date of its erection. Inside, over the entrance, there is a cross.

This spot had been set apart, though not consecrated for burial uses, but a few days ago Right Rev. JOHN WHITEHOUSE, Bishop of Illinois, happening to be in Madrid, he was solicited by the Chaplain of the Legation to perform the rite, and a very interesting and impressive ceremony it proved to be. Unfortunately, the affair was managed somewhat hastily, sufficient time was not allowed to make it generally known, and only a small number of persons, about thirty, British and American, were present. The ladies of the American Minister attended; Mr. HALE himself was kept away by a slight indisposition. The members of the British Legation also were all absent.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable—Interesting Experiments.

Since the return of the *Great Eastern* in the month of August last, says a London paper of the 17th ult., a series of very interesting experiments have been conducted by Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH, of the Gutta Percha Works, for testing the insulation of cables. Within the last few days Mr. SMITH'S system was tried on board the *Great Eastern.* Mr. SMITH'S system devises a means by which, as Mr. LATIMER CLARK, in reporting on the experiment, says: "A perfectly continuous test of the insulation is maintained throughout the voyage, so that any loss of the insulation or solution of continuity of the conductor is instantly detected on board, even during the time that messages are being transmitted from ship to shore, or *vice versa.*" The importance of this will be best understood by supposing that the cable in the after tank of the *Great Eastern,* which is quite close to the paying-out machinery, was injured by either design or accident, the fault would be discovered simultaneously in the testing-room, and the paying-out would be stopped before it were possible that the injured portion of the cable could pass over the paying-out wheel astern into the sea. Mr. SMITH'S system of testing may, as Mr. CLARK says, be best understood "by imagining a short length of the cable, say about a mile, to be coiled in an insulated tank on shore, the end of the cable being perfectly insulated, both from the tank and the earth. A Thompson's Galvanometer, of very high sensibility, connected between the tank and the earth, utilizes the extremely minute portion of electricity which leaks through this mile of cable, and enables one to read and record every signal from the ship as perfectly as if the cable were directly connected with the instrument, while those on board are enabled to take their tests of the cable or to carry on communications with the shore as perfectly as if no such connection existed, and without any interference with the end of the cable on land. The galvanometer on shore is, in fact, a counterpart of the one on board ship; but, having to read its indicators from only one mile of the cable instead of from the whole 2,000 miles, it is made 2,000 times more delicate." It is understood that another and a more public opportunity will be afforded of seeing this important invention tested previous to the departure of the *Great Eastern* in the coming Summer with her new, and we hope more prosperous, freight.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Advices from Cairo, the *Patrie* states, give the subjoined information as to the conditions of the arrangement between the Egyptian Government and the Suez Canal Company. The bases of the contract are these: The company gives up to the Egyptian Government all the land it possessed. It retains the service of the maritime canal with all the necessary material. The Egyptian Government pays the company 10,000,000 francs for the property of Ouady, which was purchased a few years ago for 1,800,000 francs. The Government also recovers complete possession of the fresh water canal, and therefore charges itself with maintaining the same in proper order, conceding to the company all the advantages of navigation. Lastly, instead of paying to the company in successive installments, the last of which was to have been effected in 1879, the indemnity fixed by the Emperor's decision, the Egyptian Government capitalizes the same into three payments without any deduction of interest, and the third instalment will take place in 1869. Those conditions are considered extremely favorable to the interests of the shareholders.

The excavations in Selinunt, the ancient Phœnician Solunt, near Palermo, have been recommenced under the direction of Signor CAVALLARI. Three ancient streets, among them probably the principal street of the ancient town, have been laid open. A number of glass vessels, partly ornamental and inscribed with Greek legends, have been placed in the museum of Pelermo, which will soon be further enriched by a beautiful Etruscan collection, bought at Siena for 38,000 francs, and a collection of terra-cotta vases excavated at Terranova, the ancient Gela, and acquired for the sum of 12,000 francs.

Three Swiss Professors ascended the mountain of St. Théodule, between the Mattehorn and Monte Rosa, last Autumn, with a stock of provisions and other articles, intending to pass the Winter on the summit for the purpose of making meteorological observations. The mountain is 12,000 feet high, and the heavy snows have stopped all communication between the summit and the valleys below since the 28th of November. It is believed that they will be obliged to remain in this state of isolation until May or June.

A brigade of juvenile crossing-sweepers has been formed in London, under the presidency of Lord BROUGHAM. At present there are eighteen boys, who wear a green blouse as their uniform. They are not to beg, but to trust to the liberality of the public, and a certain portion of their earning is to be set aside, as in the Shoeblack Brigade, toward a fund for providing relief in sickness and for other purposes.

The pretty story is told by the *Gazette de France* that the Imperial Prince intends to buy out of his pocket-money (!) all the *matériel* of the French army of Rome, and make a present of it to the Pope, his godfather. This would be a curious variation on the air of non-intervention, and a still more curious mode of executing the Convention of Sept. 15.

A Russian engineer has discovered an extensive coal-field about ninety versts from Turkestan. The coal is said to be of excellent quality, and the Russians will now be able to carry out their plan of establishing a fleet of steamers on the Syr Daria, which has hitherto proved impracticable in consequence of the want of fuel in those parts.

The Prussian journals announce that another historical memorial is about to disappear. The famous windmill of Sans-Souci, which the Great FREDERICK had respected, and which his descendants had inclosed in the park at Potsdam as a monument of their respect for legality, is about to be pulled down by the King's order.

A triple marriage in one family took place recently at Lyons. The three couples, representing three generations, were united by the same priest; and at a ball in the evening they figured in the same quadrille—father, son and grand-daughter, with their respective spouses.

The cheapness of the Swiss newspapers is remarkable, even in this age of cheap literature. One of them, the *Telegraf,* which contains the ordinary amount of matter published in a weekly newspaper, costs one franc a year, or not quite a farthing per number.

The *Nord* says that on the occasion of the death of Prince ODDONE, the Holy Father addressed to King VICTOR EMMANUEL a letter of condolence. His Holiness announced that he had celebrated a mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased Prince.

The Emperor NAPOLEON III. has been turning his attention to the English system of public school education, and he has sent to that country two accomplished French gentlemen to report on its capabilities and merits.

It is mentioned in the *Evenement* that the Vienna head of the Rothschild branch has summoned, by telegraph, his children to his bedside, to take their final farewell of a dying parent.

A letter from Copenhagen states that the betrothal of the Princess DAGMAR and the new hereditary Grand Duke of Russia will take place in the month of April, on the birthday of King CHRISTIAN.

The *Gazette* of Bavaria announces that the fortifications of Augsburg are about to be razed, and that negotiations with that object have commenced between the military authorities and the municipality.

The Empress of the French, accompanied by the Princess DE METTERNICH, went out on the 10th ult. on a shooting excursion at Marly. Her Majesty killed 79 head of game.

An autograph letter of MARIE ANTOINETTE, written on four sides of peper, to Count de la MARCK, and not to be found in any collection, has been sold by auction at Berlin, for the large sum of 7,365f.

The Ninth Promenade Concert of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Last evening the members of the Twenty-second Regiment gave their ninth grand promenade concert, at the Regimental Armory, in Fourteenth-street. These agreeable and fashionable concerts are always a success, being quite the vogue among those residing on the West side of town. Last night, however, the concert was given for the benefit of a Masonic lodge, numbering among its brethren several of the leading members of the gallant Twenty-second. Such being the case it was no surprise to find the spacious and brilliantly lighted drill-room well filled with an assemblage of beauty and fashion, while the cosy little company rooms were thronged by the friends and members of the respective companies. Notwithstanding the wretched state of the streets and the murky atmosphere in which they were shrouded, the display of toilets was very fine, several ladies appearing in full evening dress.

The music furnished by the regimental band was admirable, as is usual with DODWORTH'S. The programme consisted of the following choice morceaux:

Opening March—"Let the Lion Awake," from "Ernani;" Lied—"Der Wanderer;" Schottisch—"Gustav and Anna;" Grand Quartette and Finale from "Lucia;" Katy-did Polka; George the V. Quickstep; Triumphal March; Overture to "Le Cheval de Bronze;" Promenade from "Norma;" The "Last Greeting;" Musik Verein Waltz; Galop—"Helter-Skelter."

The leader of the band, Mr. T. J. DODWORTH, is the youngest of the four brothers bearing that name, and by his method and precision in carrying out the score, Mr. DODWORTH proves himself a peer with the rest of his talented family.

During the pauses in the musical programme the visitors were much interested in the feats performed by the Athletes in the gymnasium attached to the armory.

Cholera.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not be proper for the TIMES to call on the Academy of Medicine to appoint a Commission to examine, and, as soon as possible, report on the subject of cholera? I know that as a body, or individually, it is willing to do all that can be useful to the public, but it desires to avoid anything that would look like officious intermeddling, exciting public fear, or a desire to become public or notorious. M. D.

[Advertisement.]

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DIED.

BENNETT.—At Fort Hamilton, Friday, March 2, RICHARD R. BENNETT, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the terminus of the railroad.

BURPO.—On Friday, March 2, ANNIE, wife of Peter Burpo, and daughter of Joseph D. Barker.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Upper New-Rochelle, on Monday, March 5, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at depot 9:30 train from 27th-st.

CAIRD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 2, ELIJAH B. CAIRD, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn.

CARD.—In this City, on Saturday, March 3, Mrs. ELIZABETH CARD, wife of William Card, of England, aged 38 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

DE LA MATER.—On Saturday morning, March 3, THEODORE BISHOP, son of Charles H. and Emeline E. De La Mater, aged 1 year and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, March 5, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, John De La Mater, Esq., No. 205 10th-av.

GODWIN.—On Friday, March 2, Mrs. MARY GODWIN, widow of Henry Godwin, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 46 Market-st., Paterson, N. J., at 2 o'clock Monday, March 5.

JEWETT.—On Friday morning, March 2, CORNELIUS D. JEWETT, aged 22 years, son of George W. Jewett.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the house of his father at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday, March 4, at 1½ o'clock. Boat leaves Pier No. 19 North River, at 11½ o'clock. Remains will be taken to Greenwood by steamboat direct to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn, where carriages will be in waiting.

LEAKE.—On Friday, March 2, HEWLETT P. LEAKE, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 100 Sullivan-st. The remains will be taken by the 9:30 A. M. train at 27th-st., on Monday morning to Westchester County for interment.

MILLER.—On Friday evening, March 2, of membranous croup, EPHRAIM SECOR, youngest child of Sarah J. and Ephraim Miller, Jr., aged 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, T. F. Secor, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 187 East 50th-st.

NEWTON.—On Saturday morning, March 3, after a long and painful illness, DAVID W., son of Truman C. Newton.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral this (Sunday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 362 West 22d-st.

ROGERS.—On Saturday, March 3, Mrs. LUCRETIA S. ROGERS, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 127 Varick-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SAMSON.—On Friday evening, March 2, Mr. DAVID SAMSON, of paralysis, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Adelphia Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M., of Mercantile Lodge No. 47, I. O. of O. F., and the members of the different societies of which the deceased was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 205 West 14th-st., this day, (Sunday,) March 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Trustees and Ex-Trustees of the Congregation Bnai Jeshuren, Trustees and Ex-Trustees of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society, the members of congregation and society are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 205 West 14th-st., this (Sunday) morning at 10 o'clock.

I. I. SALOMON.
A. S. VAN PRANZ.

WILLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 2, Mrs. SARAH WILLIS, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Post, No. 28 Elliott-place, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2½ P. M.

WILLIAMSON.—On Friday, March 2, after an illness of two days, ELEANOR J. WILLIAMSON, infant daughter of Amor J. and Mary Ann Williamson, aged 4 years, 5 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., this day, (Sunday,) March 4, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TREASURER OF THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION, for the care of disabled soldiers and soldiers' families, acknowledges the following donations, received since the 1st of February:

	Amount.	Total.
By Mrs. W. F. Habemeyer:		
From Samuel J. Tilden	$100 00	
From Wm. Molier	50 00	
From Chas. Buckhalter	50 00	
From Isaac L. Pratt	25 00	
From John Ewen	10 00	
From Francis B. Walker	5 00	
From Henry G. Stebbins	50 00—	$290 00
By Dr. Hetrick:		
From Miss Georgie Colgate	10 00—	10 00
By Mrs. J. A. Kennedy:		
From U. S. Sanitary Com	100 00	
From John G. Bergen	100 00	
From Francis & Loutrel	20 00—	220 00
By Mrs. J. L. Tuthill:		
From Mrs. Mary Benedict	1 00—	1 00
By Mrs. Fry:		
From Miss Losee	1 00—	1 00
By Miss Hale:		
From a Friend, F. G. S	100 00	
From Geo. F. Fesbitt & Co	11 75	
From *Evening Post*	7 35	
From *Daily Times*	17 75—	136 85
By Miss Cronin:		
From Mrs. H., (Brooklyn)	1 00—	1 00
By Miss McKibben:		
From John Lowry	10 00—	10 00
By Miss Bunting:		
From Isaac D. Russell	20 00—	20 00
By Miss Forrester:		
From Geo. J. Hamilton	5 00—	5 00
Grand Total		$685 85

M. HALE, Treasurer.

In behalf of the Association, the Treasurer announces that the funds heretofore so generously bestowed are entirely exhausted; that during the past Winter more than two hundred families have been visited and relieved, comprising about eight hundred widows and children of soldiers of the Republic. Will not the citizens of New-York replenish the treasury, so that these sufferers may still be aided?

SYMPATHY AND AID FOR IRELAND.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT. WHOLESALE IMPRISONMENT OF IRISH PATRIOTS.

Irishmen and Americans who love freedom, attend the great MASS MEETING at JONES' WOOD, at 2 o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY next.

REDUCED RATES TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, BY ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. STEAMSHIP AND INLAND EXPRESSES. OFFICE NO. 59 BROADWAY.

CARRIAGES.

R. M. STIVERS (LATE STIVERS & SMITH) has a large and splendid stock on exhibition, and is manufacturing extensively. FINE ROAD AND TOP WAGONS, PHAETONS, DOG CARTS, CALECHES, ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, &c., &c., at his manufactory, 94 to 102 East 31st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., N. Y.

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE.

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HAVE YOUR INSURANCE ATTENDED to properly in sound companies at lowest rates. Call to see standing of Companies, and get our rates on "specials." TEMPLE & HOADLEY. Fire, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

THE MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK LODGE No. 330, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the next regular Communication on TUESDAY EVENING, March 6, at 7½ o'clock. JAMES R. ELSEY, M.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON—MEERSCHAUM manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar-holders cut, mounted and repaired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO INSURERS.

Just published, official returns showing the standing of all the New-York Fire Insurance Companies for the current year, their assets, amount of business done, losses incurred, dividends and present surplus of each company.

To merchants and insurers generally this document is a necessity. Single copies 50 cents.

For sale at the *Insurance Monitor* Office, No. 14 Wall-st., and *Wall-street Underwriter,* No. 18 Wall-st.

INSURANCE "MONITOR." OFFICE NO. 14 WALL-ST.

Just published, a full history of the "Columbian" Marine and "Morris" Fire Insurance Companies, how they were promoted, managed and ruined. It should be read by every stock and policy holder. Price 25 cents.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—THE New-York Unitarian Association will give a course of Eight Sunday Evening Lectures at the Cooper Institute, beginning each evening at 7½ o'clock. Eighth Lecture March 4—*The Future State*—by Rev. A. P. PUTNAM. Seats free.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS meet every Sunday, at Ebbitt Hall No. 55 West 33d-st. Mr. (formerly Rev.) J. G. FISH, from Worcester, Mass., will speak TO-DAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Progressive Lyceum at 2 P. M. Seats free.

HANDEL'S SACRED ORATORIO, SAMSON, will be performed by the Harmonic Society, assisted by eminent soloists and a grand orchestra, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 8, at Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square.

SPIRITUAL PROGRESS.—LECTURE BY Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES in the New-Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CANNON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH at their new place of worship, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., will observe the following exercises on SUNDAY: Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. HALSEY KNAPP. Communion at 3 o'clock P. M.; Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. ARMITAGE. The collection during the day will be for the support of the Gospel in this place. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. A series of Sunday evening discourses will be delivered (D. V.) in this Church, by the following distinguished clergymen: Rev. F. C. EWER, Rector of Christ Church, March 4; Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, March 11; Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D., of Trinity Parish, March 18.

REV. F. C. EWER, RECTOR OF Christ Church, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, SUNDAY EVENING, March 4. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Collection in aid of the Church. The Rector, Rev. R. G. DICKSON, will preach in the morning. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 7½ o'clock, on the duty of the American church and nation to preserve the citizenship of the colored race from caste and serfdom. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath-school Missionary Association of the Church of the Covenant, (corner Park-av. and 35th-st.,) will be held next SABBATH AFTERNOON, 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, and Rev. JOHN MCCULLOGH, of Kentucky.

REV. E. G. BROOKS PREACHES AT the 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, March 4, at 10½ o'clock. Communion service at 3, to which all lovers of the Saviour are invited. The ladies of this Church hold a fair in their vestry next WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, in aid of the Society.

REV. GEO. W. BURNHAM, OF MASSACHUSETTS, preaches for Messiah's Church, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING. Morning service at 10½. Communion at the close of afternoon service. All scattered members invited to be present; strangers always welcome. Seats free.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1866.

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av.—A circle at 10½ A. M. Dr. McFadden and Mrs. Levenworth, who are excellent test mediums, will be present. Conference at 3 P. M., and lecture at 7½ P. M.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH (Swedenborgian.)—Lecture SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. J. C. AGER, at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject—*The Spiritual Significance of the Third Day of Creation.* Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Morning service at 11 at the same place.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS IN THE Court Room, corner 7th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, and Free Episcopal services in Continental Hall, corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., Rev. WM. WARDLOW officiating. All are invited.

SWEDISH CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE, IN the Swedish language, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the new Swedish Evang.-Lutheran Church, No. 91 East 22d-st., owned by the congregation. Rev. J. F. O. DUVELL, Pastor. All Swedes are cordially invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered during the evening service. Preaching every evening next week.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP COXE WILL preach (D. V.) at Calvary Chapel, East 23d-st., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING next, March 4. Service to commence at 7½. Service also on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Rev. WM. D. WALKER expounds to preach.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*Providence in History and Life.* For the evening—*Why such Conflicting Doctrines among Christians?*

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK, D. D., will preach to young men at the Rooms on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men only (not regular attendants at the churches) are invited.

CHRISTIAN UNION ASSOCIATION.—SERMON by Dr. SAM'L HANSEN COX, Presbyterian, SUNDAY EVENING, in Rev. Mr. Fox's Church, (Methodist) corner 7th-av. and 14th-st., and Dr. FERRIS will preside; also, by Rev. Dr. CHURCH, for Dr. PORTER, Brooklyn, E. D. Services at 7½.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching SUNDAY at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Atonement.* At 3 P. M., subject—*The Fall of Mystic Babylon.* The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching by the Pastor, SUNDAY, 4th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Concert of prayer for seamen. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st-st.—The next in the series of sermons on "the Church" will be preached SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. GEORGE W. SAMPSON, D. D., President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C. Subject—*Church Polity.*

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs., north side.—Preaching of God's word by the Pastor, Rev. WM. A. SCOTT, D. D., formerly of New-Orleans, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject next Sunday evening—*Joshua's Exhortation to an Immediate Choice of Religion.*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, the original Mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER Superintendent. Principal Sunday-School at 2 o'clock P. M. Visitors will address the school. Spectators are always delighted to hear these children sing.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of City Missions will be held on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 19th-st.—Dr. RICE'S. Addresses by Rev. JAMES O. MURRAY, Rev. I. T. DURYEA and Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS.

THE SPIRITUAL LYCEUM, CORNER of 23d-st. and Broadway, will be open on SUNDAY, March 4, at 7½ P. M. Discourse by HORACE DRESSER, LL.D. Subject—*Try the Spirits.* Text: I. John: chap. iv., verse 1. Seats free.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS—Forsyth-st., near New Canal.—Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. Divine service MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. J. B. PATTERSON, OF PITTSBURGH, will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, March 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Services, LORD'S DAY, March 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*The Foundation of the Church.* For the evening—*Our Confession of Faith.*

LEXINGTON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 46th-st., will be open for union religious services, at 7½ o'clock on every evening of next week. Pastors of the various Evangelical denominations will lead the meetings.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of 24th-st. SABBATH AFTERNOON. Practical Discourses on certain Difficulties of Experimental Religion; seventh lecture, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 4, at 3½ o'clock: *Striking Conversions.*

ORTHODOXY VS. SPIRITUALISM.—ALL looking into Spiritualism are invited to attend the great discussion SUNDAY, at No. 814 Broadway, at 3 P. M. At 7½ P. M. Mrs. COLES will speak under spirit control. N. B.—A public circle MONDAY EVENING.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptising in the evening. Preaching every evening through the week.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH, (Protestant Episcopal,) 54th-st., west of 8th-av. Rev. Mr. DUTTON, of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, March 4. Service at 7½ o'clock.

"DRESS REFORM FOR WOMEN"—will be the subject of discussion at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., at 7½ on SUNDAY EVENING. Women will take part in the discussion. Subject at 3 P. M.—*Is Poverty a Necessary Condition of Civilized Society?*

AMERICAN PROTESTANT MISSION.—Rev. RICHARD PARKER will preach in the large lecture room, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning, *Eternity;* Evening, *Joseph.*

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford streets—Rev. A. OLEGHORN, Pastor; preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of the morning service.

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., WILL preach in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10.30 A. M. and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. BOOLE. Meetings EVERY EVENING until further notice.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

THE DAY HAS COME—THE MESSENGER, S. S. SNOW, will preach in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Time and Manner of the Judgment*—Dan. viii, 14.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THIRD-av., between 76th and 77th sts. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH ON SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., on *The Second Coming of Christ, the Millennium, &c.*

REV. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., WILL preach before the St. James' Union, at evening service, 7½ P. M., on the third Sunday in Lent, March 4, at Christ Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st.

REV. E. W. HITCHCOCK, PASTOR elect of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., will commence his labors on SUNDAY, March 4. Preaching morning and afternoon, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

MRS. BULLENE DISCOURSES AT HOPE Chapel at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Divinity of Christ;* John. i. *Christ's Miracles;* Math., ch. 8. Seats free. Conference 3 P. M.

UNION PRAYER-MEETING—EVERY EVENING, at 9 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. All young men are cordially invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Communion service at 3 P. M., and preaching at 7 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN 41st-st., just west of 6th-av.—Public service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—On SUNDAY Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—IN WEST 33d-st. Preaching SUNDAY, March 4, morning and evening, by Rev. L. O. GRENELL, of New-Jersey.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 3, 1866.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81 R...	104¼	200 Erie R..........c	85½
21,500 U. S. 6s, '81 C...	104⅜	300 do..........s3	85
4,000 U.S. 6s.5-20s.R.'64	103	1500 do..........c	85¼
60,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'64	103	100 do..........	85
10,500 U.S.5s, 10-40s..C	90¾	200 do..........	85⅛
30,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series....	99⅝	2 0 do.........s60	80⅞
		100 do.........s10	84
1,500 do......Small	99⅝	200 do.....2d call.c	85¾
20,000 do...Sec. Ser.	99¼	100 Hud. Riv. R......	102⅝
6,000 do..........	99⅞	100 do..........	103
30,000 do.3d S.Small	99⅝	100 do..2d call.s10	103
8,500 do..........	99⅞	300 Chi. & R. I......s30	104
7,000 N.Y.St. 7s,Bounty Loan....	100	100 do.........s30	104⅛
		100 do..........	104⅝
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....	92½	500 Pitts., F.W.&C....	91
1,000 Virginia 6s.....	65	100 do..........	91¼
10,000 do..........	68	200 do..........	91⅛
1,000 do..........	69	100 do.......2d call	91⅛
2,000 N. Car. 6s.....	83	400 Reading R.......	98⅛
4,000 do..........	83½	300 do..........	98⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R....	78¼	800 do..........	98¼
5,000 Missouri 6s.....	77	200 do.........b30	98⅞
40,000 O. & M. Cer....	25	100 do.......2d call	98⅛
1,000 Hud.... S.F.Bs	100	400 do..........	98⅝
10,000 Cl. & Pitts.3d M.	87	200 do.........b30	98⅞
10,000 N. J. Cen.1st.....	100	1800 Mich. S. & N.I...	69⅝
10 Bank of New-York	113	500 do..........	69¼
21 Merchants' Bank..	110¼	500 do.........s60	68⅞
10 Ocean Bank......	95	100 do.......2d call	69¼
60 Mer. Ex. Bank.....	106	200 do..........	69⅞
300 Canton Co.......	44¼	12 Mich. Cen. R.....	103
200 Cum. Coal Pr.....	44⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R......s30	115½
100 West. Union Tel...	66	2300 Cleve. & Pitts....	76⅞
100 do..........	66½	1000 do..........	76½
100 do......2d call	67⅝	100 do.........s30	76
100 do..........	68	500 do..........	75½
300 Atlantic S. S. Co...	133	500 do.......2d call	76⅛
800 N. Y. Central.....	91	300 Chic. & N. W.P....	53
500 do..........	90¾	100 do.........b10	53¼
100 do.........s30	90¼	400 do..........	53¼
100 do..........	90⅞	1000 do.........s30	53
100 do.........s10	90⅝	800 do..........	53⅛
200 do......2d call	90⅛	200 do.........b30	53¼
50 Chi. & N. W......	27	100 do.......2d call	53¼
500 do..........	26	200 Cleve. & Tol.....	108
500 do.........b10	26¼	35 Stonington R.....	105
500 do..........b3	26⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.....	45
300 do......2d call	26⅝	100 Alt. & T. H......	34¼

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

100 Cum. Coal P.....	44¼	500 Erie Railroad.....c	86
150 West. Union T..s10	68¾	400 do..........	85⅞
100 do..........	69	500 do..........c	85¾
400 M. S. & N. I. R.....	69⅝	100 do.........s3	85¼
100 Ill. Central R......	115½	100 Chi. & N. W. P....	53¼
100 Chic. & N.W.....	26¼	100 P., Ft. W. & C....	91⅛
300 do..........	26½	100 do.........s30	90¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 US.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103	100 Mariposa Pref.....	17⅛
10,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'65	103	600 Erie R..........	84½
3,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.R.'65	103½	500 do..........	84⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74.Cou. Indorsed......	94½	100 Hud. Riv. R......	102⅞
		200 Chi. & N. W. P....	53¼
12,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Series....	99⅝	100 do.........s30	53
82,000 do. 2d Series.	99⅞	400 Reading R......	98⅛
6,000 Missouri 6s.....	77	200 do..........	98⅜
15,000 N. Car. 6s.....	84½	500 do..........	98¼
150 Phenix Bank.....	96	200 M. S.&N. I. R....	69⅞
180 Canton Co.......	44⅛	400 do..........	69⅝
100 Quick. M. Co.....	42¼	200 do..........	69⅝
800 Western U. Tel....	69	100 Cleve. & Pitts....	76½
100 do..........	68⅞	200 do.........s30	76¼
60 N. Y. Cen......	90⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.....	26⅞
800 do..........	90⅛	400 Chic. & R. I......s30	104⅜
700 do..........	90⅛	1200 P., F. W. & C....	90⅞
450 do..........	90⅛	200 do..........	90⅞
200 do.........b10	90⅝	500 do..........	90⅛
		100 do.........s15	90

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 N. Y. Central.....	91⅛	400 Schuylkill C.....b3	14¾
100 do.........s3	91⅛	800 Cleve. & Pitts.....c	77
100 do.........b3	91⅛	300 do..........	77
600 do..........	91	100 Chi. & R. I......	105
300 do.........s3	91	100 do.........s3	104⅞
300 Erie Railroad.....	86⅛	200 Chic. & N. W.....	27
1000 do..........c	86⅛	100 do.........b5	27
1900 do..........	86	100 Chi. & N.W.Pr...s3	53⅞
100 do.........b3	86⅛	100 do..........c	53⅞
600 M. So. & N. I.....s3	69⅞	100 P.F.W.&C......b10	91¼
200 do..........c	69⅞	300 do..........	91⅛
300 do..........c	69⅞	200 do.........b3	91⅛
300 do..........c	69⅞	200 do..........	91
100 do.........b3	69⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

800 Maryland A. C....	17½	300 Mich. S. & N. I....	69⅝
100 do..........	17⅜	1000 do.........s3	69⅝
600 Schuylkill Coal....	14⅞	100 do.........s30	69⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co..b3	42½	500 do..........	69⅝
600 N. Y. Cen......	90⅞	300 do..........	69⅝
100 do.........s30	90	300 do.........b3	69⅝
100 do.........s3	90⅞	200 do.........b10	69⅝
200 do.........b3	90⅞	100 do.........b60	69⅝
300 Erie Railroad.....c	85⅞	800 do.........s3	69⅝
400 do.........s30	80	200 Clev. & Pitts.....	76⅞
400 do..........c	85⅞	700 do..........	76⅞
600 do..........c	85⅝	200 do..........c	76⅞
700 do..........	85⅞	500 do.........b3	77
200 do......b3.ntd	85⅞	900 do..........	77
1200 do..........c	85⅞	900 do..........	77
600 do..........c	85⅞	500 do..........	77
300 Hudson River.....	102⅛	300 Chi. & R. I......s3	105
100 do.........s30	102⅛	100 do..........	105
200 Reading R.......	98⅛	100 do..........	105⅛
200 do.........s3	98⅛	200 do.........s60	103½
400 do..........	98⅛	200 do.........s10	105
100 do.........s30	98	100 do.........s10	105½
300 do..........	98⅞	300 Chic. & N. W.....s3	26⅞
100 P., F. W. & C.....b3	91⅛	300 do..........	27
100 do..........	91⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.....	53⅞
100 do..........	91	200 do..........	53½
100 do..........	90⅞	300 do.........s3	53⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

800 New-York Cen...s3	90⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.....	26⅞
800 Erie R......	85¼	100 Chic. & N. W. P.....	53⅞
100 do..........	85⅛	100 P., Ft. W.&C.....	90⅞
100 M. S. & N. I......s3	69⅞	100 do.........s3	90⅛
100 do.........b3	69⅞	200 do..........	90⅞
500 Cleve. & Pitts.....	76⅞	100 do.........s3	90⅞
300 Chic. & Rk. Is..s10	105		

SATURDAY, March 3—P. M.

There was quite a panic feeling in the Gold Room this forenoon, and a further decline of 1½@2 ℔ cent. from Friday's sales, making the whole decline, since the Government sales of the week previous, from 137¼ to 133¼ ℔ cent. The impression prevailed as the day advanced that part of the sales were pressed on a declining market for *short* account. How far this may be so we are not able to know. The difficulty of carrying Gold at from 5 to 7 ℔ cent. interest on the Currency advanced upon it, was less marked than ten days ago, while the Government was a large seller; but the look of the Exchange market and the nature of the last financial and cotton news from England, appear to have discouraged a good many of the large holders who thought they were doing a good thing to buy, while the Government was a free seller in anticipation of firmer Exchanges. If in reselling on Friday night and to-day, at the best rates the Gold Room would afford, the example has been followed to any considerable extent by speculators for a further decline, the fact will soon manifest itself on the supply of Gold Certificates for delivery, and the terms on which they can be borrowed and lent. Bills on London, after the sailing of the day's steamers, were steady at 108½@¾ for standard bankers.' The export of Gold bars by the steamers is $60,500. The whole specie export of the week only $75,453.

The Government securities continue in favor, and there is a constantly growing confidence in the finances of the Government, as the monthly Public Debt Statements appear from the Treasury. That of yesterday to March 1 has added to the inquiry for the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds and the 6 ℔ cent. Compound Interest Notes, because of the indications, which the statement affords, that these will be gradually funded or paid off, without contracting the Greenback circulation of the country, which we are quite sure is not to be disturbed or diminished at any early day, either by the voluntary action of the Government or by the consent of Congress, or in pursuance of the popular sentiment on the subject.

The Railway shares were generally lower than on Friday, and the market was decidedly bearish until near the close of business, when prices were quite steady and on some descriptions firm. The interest in Erie again predominated, and the cash stock was in demand up to 2½ o'clock P. M. Sales were made at 86¼ ℔ cent., cash, after the First Board sales at 85@85¼, and at 2 o'clock ¼@½ ℔ cent. was paid for the use of the Stock until Monday. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday P. M.:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s......	90⅞	90⅞	Northwest........	27⅛	26⅞
U. S. 5-20s......	102¼	103¼	N. West Pref.....	54⅛	53⅞
U. S. 7.30s......	99⅜	99⅞	Rock Island......	105¼	105¼
N. Y. Central.....	91⅛	90⅞	Fort Wayne......	91¼	90⅞
Erie..........	86¼	85¼	Cumb'land Coal.	45	44½
Hudson........	103¼	102⅞	Quicksilver......	42¾	42¼
Reading........	99¼	98⅛	Mariposa........	11¼	11¾
Mich. Southern..	70	69⅞	Canton........	44⅛	44⅛
Illinois Central..	116	116	Ohio Certificates	24¼	25
Pittsburgh......	77⅛	76¾	American Gold..135⅛	133⅞	
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London.108⅛	108½	

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..............	112	Bank of Republic....	108
Merchants'............	110½	Bank of N. America..	106
Union..............	118	Irving..............	108
America............	137	Metropolitan.......	120
Tradesmen's.........	130	Shoe and Leather....	106
Mechs' & Traders'....	130	St. Nicholas........	100
Merchants' Exch'ge..	106	Marine..............	140
Seventh Ward........	105	Commonwealth.......	100
State of New York....	105	Importers' & Traders'	100
Commerce............	105	Park................	146
Mechanics' Bkg Ass....	105	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	114
Ocean..............	95	Central National.....	109
American Exchange.	110	Fourth National.....	97⅛
Pacific..............	160	Oriental Bank.......	110
Chatham.............	130		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883......	91½	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876......	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F......	87
N. Y. Cen.7s, '76 con....	100	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.....	80
Erie 7s, 3d m., x int.,'83.	95⅝	Chi. & N. W. 1st M......	80⅝
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M......	87
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '69....	99⅝	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.......	74
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F.'85.	100	N. J. Central 1st M.....	100
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67...	95½	N. J. Central 2d M.....	102⅛
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72.	99	Pitts., Ft.W. & C.1st M.	98
Harlem 3ds, '68.......	95	Pitts.,Ft.W. & Ch., 2d.	89⅝
Mich.Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72.	118¼	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con...	87
Mich. C.nw 1st M.8's 82.	111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	72
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts.	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	45
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2ds.....	88⅝	Chic. & Alton S. F......	94
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68..	90	Chic. & Al. 1st M......	93
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ℔ c.	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.....	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.....	87⅛	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	66
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M....	80

The following in reference to the New-Almaden Quicksilver Mine appears in the California papers:

"The editor of the San José *Mercury*, who is United States Inspector of Quicksilver, says the following is the product of the quicksilver mines in the Second Collection District of this State, for the last half of the year 1865:

New-Almaden.........	23,935 flasks, or	1,831,027½	lbs.
New-Idria...........	1,610 flasks, or	131,165	lbs.
Guadalupe...........	925 flasks, or	70,762½	lbs.
Total..............	26,470 flasks, or	1,922,955	lbs.

The New-Idria Company resumed work in September; hence the above showing, as relates to that mine, embraces a period of but four months. We are unable to state exactly the amount of quicksilver produced from the mine during the period, as several hundred flasks, previously reported, were released from injunction, and sent forward when work was resumed. Our data covers the total shipment. The Guadalupe is slowly increasing its shipments, while the New-Almaden still remains unexhausted and inexhaustible, the wonder of the world. Under the management of Mr. BUTTERWORTH, everything connected with the working of this mine has been reduced to a perfect system, conducive not only to the best interests of the Company, but to the good order and comfort of the workmen. For the benefit of readers unacquainted with the locality of our quicksilver mines, we will say that the New-Almaden and Guadalupe are located in this county, each about twelve miles from San José. The New-Idria is in Fresno County, distant from this city, in a southeasterly direction, about one hundred and thirty miles."

In his interview on Thursday last with a Committee of manufacturers from Detroit, the President of the United States again referred—as in his talk with the Virginia delegation a few weeks ago—to the subject of the currency:

"He spoke of the state of the currency and the different views entertained of contraction and expansion, and said: When we look at these things the first object is the restoration of the Government. You thereby enlarge the area for the currency to circulate in, which would have the effect of preventing contraction, while it would give all the practical benefits to be derived from contraction. It would give it a sounder basis to rest upon. By bringing the products of the South—some three hundred millions of dollars worth of tobacco, cotton, &c., into our commerce it would avert any possibility of a financial crash. It would make the currency perfectly sound, and it would develop all the industrial resources and promote the industrial interests of the country. The restoration of the Government is the greatest stimulant that can be applied not only to the manufacturing, but the agricultural, commercial and other industrial interests of the nation."

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,341,088 08; for Customs, $453,000; on account Loan, $38,000; Coin Certificates, $402,000. Payments, $1,588,948 68. Balance, $97,640,015 14.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

About Universal Suffrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The policy of extending the boon of universal suffrage to the colored race being the great question now occupying the public mind, permit me, Mr. Editor, to suggest the policy also of examining a little into the subject of universal suffrage as it now exists among us poor whites; to see how far it is applicable to our present necessities, and whether it is not possible to make some valuable alterations better adapted to the political, moral, and social well-being of all concerned.

The question I would propose for consideration, Mr. Editor, is this: Whether, in a Republic like ours, it would not be in accordance with the dictates of sound policy, to so amend or modify the boon of universal suffrage, as to exclude from its privileges all who cannot read and write, and all who are known to be pursuing a dishonorable or illegitimate means of support. Also, to so amend our public school laws as to compel every child, at a proper age, to attend school.

Now, in favoring a proposition like the first, I am aware that I must face the opinions and prejudices of a vast majority of the people of this City, if not of the States. Yet, I think, if they can be persuaded to give the subject that attention its importance demand of them, they will find more reason for its support than they at first supposed.

It has always been held, and believed to be indisputable, by political writers on the subject, that a republican system of Government, like ours, can only be maintained by the intelligence and virtue of the people. In other words: "Intelligence and virtue is the hope, and ignorance and vice the bane of the Republic." If this be so, upon what ground, I would ask, can the ignorant and vicious claim the right of exercising the elective franchise? Upon what principle has it been extended to them? Certainly not upon the plea of strengthening or perpetuating our American Republican system of Government. For if the foregoing maxim be true, its only tendency can be to defeat that and perpetuate ignorance and vice.

Then again, we have laws establishing free colleges, academies, day and evening schools, that all may obtain a substantial education "without money and without price." Why? Because we profess to believe in the doctrine that intelligence and virtue are indispensable to our political existence as a nation. Yet, behold the anamoly. All, no matter how ignorant, no matter how vicious, are not only permitted, nay, invited to participate in the selection and election of our rulers and law-makers, but are even eligible themselves to the highest positions of honor and trust. This, certainly, is a most glaring solicism in government.

Our Constitution herein affords us license instead of liberty, and the laws of education are conformable rather to ignorance and anarchy than to intelligence and virtue. The former extends civil rights to every fool, knave and rowdy, thus furnishing the seeds of its own destruction, instead of the means of its preservation. The latter, while it offers us the means of security, is content in leaving their acceptance but optional, thereby perfectly indifferent or recreant to the very object so indispensable to the life of the nation which they have been established expressly to subserve. A practice so glaringly absurd and irrational has no name in any language.

It has been said that our "common" people are already too well informed. Strange paradox. The truth is, our "common" people, such as they are—and we know of no "common" people in this country, save those really deficient in the knowledge requisite to make them intelligent voters and good citizens—have too much knowledge of the corruption of party politics, and of their own opportunities for pelf and plunder to resign their share in Government. But such men as these are not only voters, but eligible to high political positions of trust and emolument. Why should they resign their share in Government? They know too well their opportunities, if not their rights, under our present extravagantly liberal, universal suffrage boon, and will maintain them as long as ignorance and vice are to be maintained on the same common political equality with intelligence and virtue. That such happens to be the political prominence given to ignorance and vice, under our very liberal universal suffrage law, is plain enough. And if such a condition of things are to be understood as the *real* foundation and hope of the Republic, why it certainly rests on no imaginary foundation, however illusory may be the thing hoped for. But if intelligence and virtue be the only sure foundation and hope of the Republic, and ignorance and vice the bane, then it requires no great effort at reasoning to conclude that intelligence and virtue, and not ignorance and vice, should *take* and *hold* the reins of Government.

Now, for what reason should such an incongruity in Government be permitted longer to exist? Why should ignorance and vice be maintained, politically or otherwise, on an equality with intelligence and virtue? Why, of course, there is no reason for it; and no one, in his right mind, would knowingly give ignorance and vice any such prominence. But then, I submit, just such prominence is given, by conceding to ignorance and vice an equal voice in the Government. What reason can be assigned for this?

It may be urged that "the whole body of the people is the sovereign power, or State, and every man forms a part of the State, and has an equal share in the sovereignty."

Upon this old political maxim our very liberal, universal suffrage boon may have been founded; and no doubt was supposed to be sound doctrine, until it had been tested. But, unfortunately, experience has proven it as absurd in theory as in practice. Were we to present a maxim of government, in accordance with our present experience, it would be, in a somewhat modified form, as follows: The whole body of the people, who *can read and write*, and are *pursuing an honest or legitimate means of support*, is the sovereign power, or State, and every such man forms a part and an equal share in the sovereignty.

But it may be urged also, in support of universal suffrage as it is, that "all men are born free and equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

This declaration of our Revolutionary fathers, sacred as it is and should be, to every American heart, is destined, no doubt, to immortality. But it can hardly be cited as an argument in favor of continuing the right of suffrage to the ignorant and vicious. That all men were born free and equal, is true enough, and the more is the pity they had not remained so. Had all men remained free and equal, Mr. Editor, I should not have troubled you with this paper. But when we see around us, in this land of free schools, how many there are who have become enchained to a life of ignorance and vice, we may lament that they have permitted themselves to degenerate so far below their fellow-men as to render them quite unable to govern themselves, but can hardly rest content in permitting them an equal voice in the government of others.

But whatever the reason may have been for this most singular incongruity in our Government, it matters not. The public safety is a consideration superior to all others. And it is on this, I submit, the amendment referred to is demanded.

When people are well informed their general opinion is, perhaps, always correct. But when uninformed their general opinion is as truly not only always wrong, but repugnant as often even to their own interests.

We hear much of the immorality and crime that pervade society. Do we reflect how much this universal suffrage boon has to do with it? One of the effects of this boon has been to inflate the ignorant and vicious with an idea of their own importance. And we know the more of this feeling that is engendered among this class of men, the more bold they become in exhibiting their peculiar propensities, whatever they may be. The ballot, in such hands, has made many a braggart, bully and rowdy, to say the least. You might, Mr. Editor, rather object to associate with this class of your fellow-citizens, not because they are your inferiors politically, but, perhaps, socially and morally. But then they are prepared to assert their superiority in any point of view, and vindicate it, too, if necessary, by hard thumps and knock-down arguments. This is their favorite course of reasoning.

If we would make a firm and successful resistance to political corruption, rowdyism, and brazen libertinism, let none vote but those who can read and write and are pursuing an honorable or legitimate means of support. And let our educational system be such as to compel every child, at a proper age, to attend school. For manifestly all who are to have a voice in the government of others, should be required to obtain sufficient knowledge to enable them to govern themselves.

Our Legislatures frame penalties for the supppression of vice and immorality—our divines thunder from the pulpit the terrors of infinite wrath against the vices that stain the character of men. And do penalties and preaching effect a reformation in the habits of the ignorant and dissolute politician? Experience does not give a favorable answer. The reason is obvious enough. The politicians have what the officers of law and justice most need to retain them in place and power—viz.: influence and command over the ballots and preferences, if they happen to have any, of their ignorant constituents and dupes. Besides, penalties nor preaching are very intelligible to men who cannot read nor write, particularly with those devoid of reason, whose habits of vice have become deeply rooted and established. "An attempt to eradicate old habits," says the moralist, "is as absurd as to lop off the branches of a huge oak in order to root it from the soil."

The only practical method to reform mankind is to commence at the fountain-head—reform our politics; and secure the rising generation against ignorance and immorality by compelling them to attend school. This, I take it, is a fundamental principle, the *sine qua non* of our American republican form of government. Education, in a great measure, forms the moral character of men; and intelligence and good morals are the bases of good government.

I am so fully persuaded of this, that I could almost adore the great man, be he Democrat or Republican, who, rising above and superior to party, would give the energy of his powerful mind and influence in successfully effecting the great reform in our politics so manifestly indicated.

But my article having already become too far extended, I will conclude by saying, that I have been warned that such a modification of the elective franchise, as I have named, would more seriously damage my own party (the Democratic) than any other. However this may be the case in its immediate effects I think it may not be found so in a long run. Certainly no party can be rendered less attractive by ridding it of its objectionable features. But this, of course, ought not to weigh one way or the other with right-minded men. A party that cannot stand on its own merits before an intelligent people, all will admit, ought to fall. The public safety, as I have before observed, is a question superior to all others.

JAMES S. SCOFIFLD,

The Relations of the White and Colored Races.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication which appears in the TIMES of this date on the above-mentioned subject, though conceived in a generous spirit and treated with candor, would seem to call for a reply from a negro, since the writer of it treats of the matter wholly from the standpoint of the white race.

The writer who signs "W" states this fact, namely: That there is a deep, widespread, and an apparently abiding prejudice in the breast of the "*Saxon*" against the negro; and he propounds the theory that colonization for the latter is the only pathway open for his ultimate elevation; and he supports it "upon grounds assumed by a keen, sagacious colored orator."

The fact can not be denied as to Americans, but "W" uses, I think, the wrong word when he writes "*Saxon*;" for there is no such deep and widespread prejudice against the negro in England, the home of the Saxon, the spot where that race exhibits its greatest pride over all others, and where class distinctions are of the most marked and arbitrary character.

But his theory is impracticable, impolitic and unsound. It is impracticable, because burdened as we are with a national debt the interest of which is greater than that of any other nation, and having awakened the best sympathies of our white fellow-citizens by our devotion and bravery during the war, the people cannot bear and will not submit to the heavy burdens of taxation which would be incurred by the removal of four millions of people; nor will they take upon them the guilt of driving the negroes from their own country, the stains of which would be tenfold deeper than those which, connected with the enslaving of the negro, were only washed out by the best blood of the nation. The negroes do not desire to be colonized, and whatever may be said of the inherent prejudice of the whites against the colored people, there is a sense of justice deep enough among the majority to prevent the negroes from being driven away against their will.

It is impolitic, because already some of the despotic Powers of Europe have sought to check the tendency of republican forms of Government and republican alliances, by forcing here the only crowned head on the North American continent; and during the late war the most liberal of monarchical Governments in Europe hailed with satisfaction the prospect of a speedy, complete and irreversible disruption of the Union; and all this because the jealousy between their form of Government and ours is innate and unalterable. It would therefore be impolitic to alienate our sister republics on this continent, but still more impolitic to injure, alienate and drive out four millions of our own citizens, to be erected into a hostile State, which in consequence of the bitter feeling caused by their expatriation, could be used by any of these Powers in their designs upon our Government, or their encroachments upon the continent. Every consideration would show it to be far wiser to retain the negroes as laborers, than by expatriation to disorganize the internal industry, while we make them public enemies and the more than ready allies of foreign Powers.

The unsound part of the theory is that the "keen and sagacious colored orator" mentioned by "W," in his demand for social equality, as being the inevitable outgrowth of political equality, misled the writer.

It seems that the writer's pride of race, which he shares with the majority of his white brethren, assisted this "colored orator," who was making money out of a colonization scheme, in imposing upon the writer's naturally generous feelings and warping his candid disposition so as to make him believe that to black men there are no angels but white people; no heaven but their parlors; no regeneration but through a change of—complexion; and that, in their opinion, there is no other method of defeating the injustice of the white race than by running away from them.

This colored man knew better than this, although white people, from their proscription against us, and therefore their ignorance in regard to our condition, do not know, as he knew, that we have among us colored women, to us as beautiful, and whom we know to be as virtuous, many of whom are as accomplished, as the ordinary run of white women, and who in their sphere as wives, mothers, daughters and sisters, furnish us with all the social pleasures we desire. Had the writer of the communication reflected that in five of the New-England States the colored people possess every political right, and with those, too much self-respect to thrust themselves upon those unwilling to receive them, he would have perceived, without its being pointed out, that his theory was unsound.

He also says, that physical peculiarities place a very distinct mark between the negro and his neighbor of Saxon blood—and goes on inferentially to assert the superiority of the white race over the black. That superiority must consist either of natural endowments, circumstantial advantages, or usurped authority.

Now if we are naturally inferior, we may be trusted with every right, since it is impossible for us to be the rival of the white man; and if we are only inferior from circumstances, we need every help connected with American citizenship, and if we are degraded by the exercise of an authority which our oppressors have no right to use, it will be as much for his safety as for our own to grant us every agency of moral and political development.

From the following extract he would also seem to admit that our present inferiority is entirely owing to circumstances, for he says:

"When the freedman of the South, by culture and by experience, is prepared to exercise intelligently the full privilege of citizenship, we have little doubt that it will be conceded to him. But make the enjoyment of this privilege to depend on his mental improvement up to a given point—supplying thus an educational stimulus with a prize in view—and you do much to raise and refine his nature, and to make his full citizenship, when attained, a blessing to himself and to the country."

In this view every intelligent colored man will concur, but it appears strange that the writer should prophecy the concession of the ballot to the intelligent negro of the South, and yet have nothing to suggest to the negroes of the *North* but colonization.

"W" seems to think that the negro *can* be fitted for citizenship in the South, but the majority of negroes in the North are just as fit now as the negroes in the South will ever be, and it seems to me that the best stimulus which could be given to the negroes of the South would be to give the men who, upon "W's" own theory, deserve the ballot, the use of it in all the Northern States.

The denial of the ballot has encouraged the communities in which we live to deny us everything else needful to our overcoming the inferiority in which circumstances placed us. Despite the prejudice which has continued to exclude our young men from the higher seminaries of learning and forced the more ambitious to seek in the intellectual atmosphere of New England and foreign countries the culture which they crave, there are throughout the North colored men capable of filling positions of trust and responsibility, who, in making themselves thus competent, prove most conclusively that whatever advantages the dominant race possess can be equaled by them.

The negro has never asked for the ballot as a scepter, but simply as a sword; not to attack, but to defend himself. Further, he needs it in order that he may identify himself as thoroughly in the future as he has endeavored to do in the past, with the interests of the locality in which he lives, and the institutions of the Government to which he owes allegiance. He needs it at the North certainly, being the only class that, while taxed as other citizens, is yet denied a voice in electing its rulers. He most assuredly needs it at the South, as a protection against the rapacity of his late master, now more inflamed against him because of his intuitive perception of the right and his active assistance of the North in our late war. And as to the intelligence with which he may use it, it is sufficient to say that his *instinct*, (if you like,) which led him to discern clearly the issue in the conflict and its ultimate results, and to mingle his blood with the success of the North which had assisted in oppressing him, can be trusted much more safely than his lately rebellious master, but now sullen and vindictive enemy, from whom not even the most earnest advocates of the integrity of the Republic have proposed to take the right of suffrage, and whose first act of State sovereignty after the rebellion was to elect the late Vice-President of the Confederacy to the United States Senate.

SELLA MARTIN.

No. 132 THOMPSON-STREET, Feb. 23, 1866.

The Future of the Colored Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a very general feeling, and as just as ti is general, that the immediate wants of the freedmen must be promptly and liberally responded to. In their transition from chattleship to an independent manhood, we find them disorganized as to all their social and economical habits. They have now to begin life anew; and what wonder if they should fail to exhibit at once all that foresight, thrift industry and economy which we look for but do not always find in a people who have, from generation to generation, been inured to habits of self-reliance? The wonder rather is that they so soon conform themselves to their new condition, and so many of them show signs at once of self-support.

But we must look beyond the mere supply of bodily wants. These freedmen are to a great extent to exist among us as part and parcel of our great body politic, and it is a very grave question, at least for us, whether they shall live as intelligent, virtuous, industrious, self-supporting citizens, or as mere hangers-on, neither respected or respecting themselves, and adding little or nothing either to our respectability or prosperity. It is of more importanec to us that they be *fitted* for freedom than that they should *be* free—that they should be qualified to exercise the elective franchise than that they should actually exercise it. If Congress would bend all its powers to the securing of the former, the latter would safely and surely follow, and follow as speedily as should be compatible with the interests of the two races concerned.

The first desidratum, then, as touching the hopeful future of our four millions of freedmen, and ultimately of their kindred races on the Continent of Africa, is education—a thorough Christian education. The mass must be enlightened—must be furnished with the privileges of a common school training, and the teachings of an educated Christian ministry. And when, by these safe and sure means, they shall be fitted for the position at which they aspire, and which their friends wish to see them occupy, we may indulge a very comfortable hope that they will reach such a position.

But in order to a consummation so much to be desired, no pains should be spared to furnish them as soon as possible with a representative agency within themselves—with guides and leaders, teachers and preachers of their own race and color, who shall bring them up to the wished-for level, and fit them for that higher destiny which we trust awaits them.

And in order to this, again, they must have schools, academies and seminaries of a higher order. They must have at least one well-endowed, well-furnished, well-manned college where those destined to be the guides and leaders of their people to a higher public sentiment and a higher destiny shall themselves become possessed of the requisite attainments and qualifications.

Such a college offers its aid in the Ashmun Insitute, in Chester County, Penn. This institution has already done good service in the education of some excellent men, both for their people in this country and in Africa. But it now enters upon a new career of development and usefulness. New buildings, an enlarged corps of teachers, and a large increase of applicants for admission, hold out the promise that that college, if adequately endowed, shall nobly meet the newly-created demands of that people. Expediency, as well as humanity and duty, urge the liberal patronage of that institution.

You well said, in a late issue of the TIMES:

"No thinking man, whose mind has not been warped by South-side views of Slavery, can doubt that it is alike our interest and our duty to educate the great class whom we have freed. Every ignorant man is a dangerous member of society. Every ignorant man is content, as a general rule, with a squalid home and with rags. In other words, he is not a large consumer of our products. It will pay us, in a business point of view, to educate the blacks; for with the cultivation of their minds will come a desire for fine clothing, for home comforts, for books and carpets, and articles of luxury. To satisfy these new wants they will become more and more industrious, and this in the exact measure of their enlightenment. It will pay us from a political point of view. Every dangerous class is an expensive class also."

West Point Training—The True Point of View.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having an almost superstitious reverence for editorial omniscience, but particularly for editorial omnipotence, I always feel a disposition to approach any topic upon which the "Fourth Estate" has sent forth its decree, in a very gingerly way; and it is with something of this feeling that I would beg to be allowed a few words upon the article in yesterday's TIMES (Feb. 15) with the following caption:

"West Point Training and Experience of the World—A Good Combination."

Concurring with it on the points that every man is the more likely to fill any position into which he may be thrown the better as he has had a broader basis of diversified experience, and that Nature, in some way unknown to us, endows some with an aptitude for certain specialties which she withholds from others, I have, nevertheless, very little respect for the phrase, "intuitive knowledge," and something like a feeling of contempt for the slang of "Heaven-born generals." I have very serious doubts whether we should have got as well out of our great conflict if its issues had depended on the intuitive knowledge of Heaven-born generals.

As I am on the subject of what I, perhaps mistakenly, consider as popular fallacies, allow me, also, a word or two on the following paragraphs, taken from the same article:

"War *is* chess, but the pieces have a shifting value. The man, therefore, who, from experience of the world *adedd to his military education*, is best able to appreciate the degree of such variations, and to be on his guard for perturbations of existing conditions, is the General most likely to succeed. Without comparing military ability, or, in this connection, reflecting on any, we are willing that our readers shall, in their own minds, decide as to the relative importance and military value of GRANT, SHERMAN, DAVIS, HOOKER, 'Stonewall' JACKSON, MCCLELLAN, ROSECRANS, and SLOCUM, of the class of West Pointers who had had the advantage of 'outside' education, with MEADE, LEE, BEAUREGARD, BUELL, FITZ-JOHN PORTER, M. C. MEIGS, ANDREW PORTER, *et id genus omne*, who have nearly all existed in a West Point atmosphere."

Now, with all due deference to great names, who may have said, "War *is* chess," it is nothing of the kind. Several great military leaders have resorted to the game for recreation, and, perhaps, from the notion that, as a recreation, it more befitted their position than lighter games—a great error, I think; but I have never heard of one who played more than a respectable game; and to the most of them I have little doubt the same might be applied, as an honest old Scotchman said to our friend the late BILLY COZZENS, of *the* Old Tammany: "BILLY COZZENS my mon, you say you play a bad game of whist; but I'll be domned, BILLY, if ye know what a domned bad game ye do play." *L'echiquier de la guerre*, as the French writers phrase it, is a quite different matter from the chess-board of the saloon. PHILIDOR, PAUL MORPHY, *et id genus omne*, who control, with infallible judgment, the moves of their hosts on the one, would I fear, have cut but a sorry figure on the other.

Now, as to the juxtaposition in which the article quoted from places the names of generals who re-entered the army from civil life, after having resigned from it, and those who remained continuously in the service: have not some, not unfamiliar names to the American ear, been overlooked? I do not find the name of GEORGE H. THOMAS there, nor that of MCPHERSON, nor that of SCHOFIELD, who was on furlough when the rebellion broke out; nor that of JOHN REYNOLDS, killed at Gettysburgh; nor of SEDGWICK, nor of young BAYARD, as much of the *chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*, as was that grand old knight his namesake. Why are PARK, FRANKLIN, WRIGHT and others, not mentioned? These all remained in service, where the rebellion found them.

Now, admiring as I do the grand soldierly qualities that GRANT, SHERMAN and the others you have mentioned, have displayed, it must not be ignored that *opportunity*, which is the real soldier's priceless pearl, was peculiarly theirs. Taken from civil life, and placed at once in the highest commands, and backed by powerful political influence, these men had opportunities which those who remained in service had to wait for; and not only to wait for, but, in the meanwhile, to lay under the ban of petty jealousy. It was with these men that their more fortunate comrades, who had left the service, worked, and availed themselves, in the best spirit of comradeship, it must be said, of their fresher-acquired knowledge and greater acquaintance with the existing condition of things in the army.

The time is not yet come to award to those who took a part in this grand military drama their respective merits; but, as my pen was, perhaps, rather obtrusively active in condemnation of what I deemed was the false position in which some of these men had placed themselves as soldiers, let me say that if the country is never without as accomplished soldiers as MCCLELLAN, BUELL and FITZ-JOHN PORTER are known to be, it need have no great apprehension for its military *status*. These men behaved gallantly and efficiently in Mexico; during peace there were not three more industrious and improving officers in the service; and, on the outbreak of the rebellion, none did more, in their sphere, to organize our then chaotic military condition. *Non omnia possumus omnes*. If these men failed to snatch victory, they did no little in organizing it.

A word of one man, Gen. MEIGS, whose name, strangely enough, is thrown between those of the two PORTERS. If there is one man in the army who, for remorseless energy, approaches more nearly to Mr. STANTON than another, it is Gen. MEIGS. His task was a herculean one, and he performed it like a Hercules. Read his report. How little justice will the country ever do to the administrative corps of the army! How little do they know the incessant toil, by night as well as by day, of the men who, in silence, out of the public view, oiled and worked that vast administrative machine, in which, when a single link gave way, the entire army became motionless and helpless.

But let me say further, that West Point training is not in all this. Nor is it in its mathematics, physics or military science, however much these go to make the scientific soldier. It is in the devotion to duty that is instilled into its pupils; in the integrity of character that this has stamped upon the West Point graduates as a class. Before this rebellion this fact was recognized in the action of the Government intrusting millions to them for disbursement without any other surety than this reputation for integrity. During the rebellion, when fraud and corruption were rampant through the land, and hundreds of millions were disbursed by these men, but one prominent case of fraud occurred among their body.

When in France, many years back, a prominent Paris bookseller said to me that Major THAYER, of yours, who was here some years ago making purchases of books for your Government, was an extraordinary man. Oh! yes, I replied, with a smile, he is. I don't mean this as you do, said my Parisian acquaintance, for we also have extraordinary men in France. What I mean is this: When Major THAYER comes to me to purchase books for the Government, he haggles with me for the last sou, and, says Monsieur KILIAN, I can get this book for so much at such a place, and in the end I have to let him have it at his price. But when he wants a book for himself, he says send that book to my rooms, and never asks the price, but pays for it when delivered. Now our officers do just the reverse. The most of them secure a little commission on their purchases for the Government from the seller. It is this man, now Gen. THAYER, who, in his eighty-first year, still lives, like MOSES, with the mental and physical eye unclouded, gave this stamp to West Point. May his mantle rest upon it to all time. If there is anything that the West Point graduate has to be proud of, it is this integrity in what pertains to the republic. Gen. SCOTT, once in a large and mixed company, said to some one who threw out the insinuation that JEFFERSON DAVIS, then Secretary of War, was corrupt in public pecuniary matters, replied, "JEFFERSON DAVIS, Sir, is a gentleman. If you please, Sir, he is a malicious gentleman—a malignant gentleman; but, Sir, of all the public money that has passed through his hands, not one particle of its dust has stuck to his fingers." However great the offence of this man against the American people, and in contemplation against the human race, his West Point training, while it did not wean him from a false view of duty, may have had its share in preserving him intact, both while an officer of his country and the dictator of a faction, from the sea of corruption that he was buffeting his way through.

Very respectfully, &c., &c., D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Feb. 16, 1866.

Mexico.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit an old man, one who now lives but with anxiety for the happiness and prosperity of those about him and that of our beloved country, a little space in your columns, never had before, for a few remarks upon a matter now filling, almost daily, many columns of our papers. I allude to our very strange relations, or rather want of relations, with Mexico. Now, I take it for granted that our country is not going to be permitted by our Government to get into a war with France, or even the forces of mixed nationality under the command of MAXIMILIAN. Such an absurdity is incredible. We are not hurt, and never will be by any form of government, by any Government ever established in Mexico. That is none of our business; and how it would profit us to spend millions, to say nothing of lives, in any sort of interference in Mexican affairs, no man can tell. There can be no doubt about it, that armed interference on our part would be a war with France. The duration, the cost of this cannot be foretold. Let us imagine ourselves, in the end—whenever that may be—completely successful. What then? We would either have to take care of Mexico, or give it up to itself. In either case, where would be the advantage? After the expenses of the war we would find the expenses of control added to our burdens. If we abandoned it to itself, it would inevitably go back to what it was before the French took the expensive job of regulating it upon their hands, and what would we have gained? In the wildest imagining, only the shadow—phantom of republicanism for Mexico, which is nothing to us beyond its commerce; and that shadow the ruin of the country and a disgrace to the name of republicanism. Mexico for three hundred years had known nothing but a centralized despotism. It had nothing upon which to found the republicanism vainly clutched at for the last forty years. The only way to republicanize it is to infiltrate it with enough new people saturated with republican ideas. MAXIMILIAN, for the first time in its history, is inviting new people there. When enough of them get there, if they want a republic, they will have it; and then, if we are still sound, the continuance of two separate governments may not be long.

Notwithstanding newspaper appearances, and a late multitude of diplomatic dispatches, the *people* take very little interest in the Mexican matter. I speak what I know, when I say, go East, go West, or go South, and you will find that nine out of ten of the business men of the country—agriculturists particularly, but nine-tenths of all men—would be shocked, paralyzed, unstrung, at a declaration of the existence of another war at this time, and with a foreign power. I say I *know* this to be the fact; every one can know it by mingling with the people. Our Government must know it, ought to know it, and hence must prevent that which all feel would be a calamity to the country. Every man who has the interests of his country and countrymen at heart sees a great deal more sense in establishing diplomatic relations with whatever Government is actually supreme in that country, and thus promoting the commercial advantages of our citizens, than in either going to war, or keeping up our present useless, non-productive and irritating "war of words." But I wish to call attention to three things lately published. The first is the Vera Cruz correspondence, dated Jan. 29, of the *Herald* of Feb. 17. It is in these words:

"On the 18th inst. a caravan of one thousand mules, laden with goat-skins and istla, was captured by the Liberal forces under Gen. MENDEZ, and the property sent out of the reach of the Imperialists. On the 23d inst. the same forces entered the commercial depot at Tanhouguila, where they overpowered the Imperial command and captured one thousand bales of merchandise, the best of which they sent off to a place for safety, and the residue they committed to the flames. The loss sustained by the merchants of Tampico is estimated at six hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the two captures."

Now is that a kind of warfare in which one should assist? Are "the Liberals" merely so-called because liberal with other people's merchandise? It is very certain that these "mules" and these "hides" were not property of the Imperial Government. "The merchants of Tampico" lost "six hundred and fifty thousand dollars" by these "Liberal" assaults upon—what? Imperial troops? No—but upon mere merchant trains. Are those the kind of men for whom we would fight, or longer diplomatize, to surrender the Government of Mexico to?

The dispatch of DROUYN DE LHUYS, of 17th August, has also struck my attention. Let me quote a few paragraphs:

"I have not here to justify our expedition to Mexico, obliged to do ourselves justice, we went to Mexico, to seek the satisfaction which had been obstinately refused us. We yielded to a necessity of the same nature as that which had, at another epoch, conducted the American army to the Capital of Mexico. The Union exercised the rights of victory in all their plenitude by annexing a new State. France does not go so far. We shall leave Mexico without acquiring an inch of soil, and without reserving to ourselves any advantage not common to all other Powers. * * * The semblance of government against which we made war disappeared at our approach. Far from pretending to dispose of the country, we invited and encouraged it to dispose of itself. * * * No other constituted Power (than that of MAXIMILIAN) exists on Mexican soil. An Ex-President flying from village to village, is no more a head of a government than a few bands of guerrillas, pillaging and infesting the high roads are armies. * * * We are unwilling to leave anarchy behind us, because we do not wish to have fresh wrongs to avenge, or interests again compromised to defend. * * * We are not in the habit of hastening our steps on account of haughty injunctions or threatening insinuations." Now, we Americans are impressed with the idea that NAPOLEON only went to Mexico because of our domestic war and for purposes of French aggrandizement. Whatever may have been, or may be, our notions on that matter, they are founded upon no governmental utterances. And whatever may have been NAPOLEON's designs at first, now we have his governmental declarations as to what they are; and we have no right or excuse to gainsay them. If he shall have been instrumental in consolidating a stable and protective government in Mexico, Mexico itself and the world will be gainers. The last sentence quoted from the dispatch is ominous that we must stop where we are or prepare for war.

The other document to which I would refer is your own City of Mexico correspondence of Jan. 18, published in the TIMES of Feb. 18. Permit me to reproduce a few brief sentences addressing themselves to my reason, and to my actual knowledge: "Our friends in the United States think to do a good deal toward driving the French and MAXIMILIAN out of Mexico by keeping up the present excitement. I must confess that the contrary is positively the result."

I heard a gentleman in Philadelphia, not long from Mexico, remark the other day, that MAXIMILIAN would not give "a forty-acre lot" to be "recognized" by the United States, for then the French troops would be withdrawn and facilities for borrowing in France very much curtailed.

"His ministers, prefects, councilors of State, and all the officials are, with scarcely an exception, Mexicans." This fact cannot be ignored. As many Mexicans hold office under, and sustain, this government, as ever sustained any purely Mexican Government; which fact goes far to relieve the idea of forced foreign rule in Mexico. "Those who wish the Mexican people to be left to themselves, and who wish it without going to war about it, make a sad mistake. * * * I should not be surprised if the French were to strike the first blow of the most disastrous war that could afflict humanity." Comment unnecessary. "While we are keeping up and breeding disturbance among our own people, our capitalists and business men are kept away from Mexico. Other nationalities profit at our expense." The whole letter is suggestive, and should be read by every business man and officer of the Government. I merely wish to call attention to the extracts I have made. They are all to the point. Nations as well as individuals act upon their own interests. Our interests point to the growing commerce of Mexico. We have protested emphatically enough that we don't like the way things have been done in Mexico. But if we are not going to undo it, it is of no use standing out in the cold, pouting, and reaping no advantages of the new order. Our "recognition" will not build it up; neither will non-"recognition" pull it down.

Yours, truly, SENEX.

Guano a Cause of Cattle and other Diseases.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a time when, like the present, pestilence is stalking through the earth, and its appearance in our midst expected, it becomes every one to make such suggestions as may seem reasonable, and which perchance may wake up one thought worthy of consideration, for the prevention and dissipation of the elements of which disease is formed.

The diseases among cattle and swine now prevalent in Europe, as well as those which humanity is everywhere subject to, have a similar origin in impure atmosphere, to which the cattle have heretofore been less exposed than man, because of their out-of-door existence; but the cupidity of man, in making haste to be rich, by hurrying up Old Nature, has poisoned the atmosphere in the field also, in which the cattle dwell, by strewing upon its surface the poisonous substances imported, called guano, (some experiments upon man or beast may throw light upon this theory,) which have not been acted upon by the gases of the earth to purify them. Hence the food of both cattle and man has been poisoned by quicker or slower process of absorption until it lurks everywhere, tainting first the grasses and other vegetation, and thereby "all flesh, which is but grass." The impurities which are exhaled by decomposition and putridity, are absorbed, not destroyed, by the atmosphere, and wafted whither the winds of heaven carry them, to be again attracted to its like condition, and acting upon the blood as vaccine, being taken in by the breath and communicated through the lungs. Hence the mysterious travel of the cholera and other pestilences.

These impurities being carried in the atmosphere, and being attracted to its like, it becomes necessary to remove the attractions by the bountiful use of lime to decompose rapidly and evaporate from and purify the earth, and then by the burning of tar, sulphur, petroleum, gunpowder, &c., to purify again the atmosphere, and thus expel all the causes and attractions, impressing on individuals the necessity of simple and cleanly habits. Cease to use guano, for a time, especially, and *all fertilizers* which have not been purified by the action of the gases of the earth, by a burial for a time in earth before being brought in contact with vegetation, allowing the ground thus poisoned to rest for two or three years, and I venture to predict the recovery of the vegetable kingdom from disease and man from the fear of desolating plagues.

AN INVESTIGATOR.

An Appeal for Soldiers' Families.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reception of the Seventh Regiment was certainly a rare entertainment, combining beauty, fashion and art in the highest degree. No amount of labor, thought or money was spared to make it come up to the highest conception of art. It was a success. But many feel it was a great mistake that the reception was not made to contribute to the comfort and aid of our brave soldiers and sailors and their suffering families in our city.

Any of the City Missionaries can give the names of many of our soldiers' families who are in want and really in a suffering condition. They visit and sympathize with them and can tell all about them. If required I could name a score in the Tenth Ward. I can name a soldier's widow, with but one hand to make a living and pay rent for herself and two children; a soldier with one leg, a sick wife and two children. Another with one arm, depending upon a poor mother; another, a mother who is obliged to support her brave soldier boy, with a broken constitution, from Andersonville. So destitute is she, that the poor boy must let his mother wear a part of his own clothes to keep her from perishing. The consequence is, she has contracted a certain uncomfortable disease of the skin, brought from Andersonville Prison. Another mother, 74 years old, sent four grandsons to the army, and one son, who was killed. She is infirm with age, and entirely dependent. Who will extend to her a helping hand as liberally as she has to our country?

So I might proceed to name others—sick soldiers, widows and orphans of soldiers; but it is enough. The ladies of the Sanitary Commission have done what they could, through A. R. WETMORE, Esq., and the City missionaries; but what is this among so many? We spend thousands and millions for fleeting shadows, and call them amusements; why not a few thousands for the substantial good of those who have sacrificed life and limb for the defence of our happy homes and our glorious flag." If we have given our treasures, *they have given their life's blood*. What is gold or our brightest jewels compared with health and life? Yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life. Some of those men are permanently unfitted for business of any kind, while others have laid down their lives upon the battle-field, or pined away in hospitals or loathsome dungeons, leaving their widows and fatherless children, to us a sacred trust. And shall we betray that trust? Let then the master spirits, who sway the public mind, lay hold upon this matter, call a public meeting if need be, or in some way do something noble, something *worthy of patriots and Christians*.

A CITY MISSIONARY.

The Protest of a Surveyor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a citizen and taxpayer, I am desirous of being advised upon several matters connected with the administration of our City affairs, of very general interest, and should like to bring these matters before the public through the aid of your columns.

Thus: Are the contractors for the cleaning of the streets of the City being paid for services at this time? and if so, what proportion of the weekly allowance for a compliance with the stipulations of the contract, when neither are the streets cleaned nor even the ashes removed from the sidewalks?

Is the Mayor, or whoever may be the auditing officer of the contractors' bills, aware that the depth of dirt in South and West streets averages fully four inches? and that neither of those streets have been wholly cleaned, that is, from bulkhead to curbstone, since the era of "Jack Bloodgood," some 35 years since?

SURVEYOR.

An Indignant Srceech.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You spoke a few days since of the chimes of the "Old Trinity," and that some two thousand persons listened to their music (?) on the 22d instant. I hope they were entertained. You, Sir, now, may like the chimes; but to persons obliged to be near them every day, they are as great a bore as the genius who discourses with the drum, cymbals, reed and "lyre," all at the same time, to the disgust of New-Yorkers and admiration of countrymen, who give in a generous manner to this modern Orpheus.

Now, Sir, chimes can be made not only tolerable, but most exquisite. But then, they they must be composed of at least four or five octaves. We might then have all the variety and grace of the piano-forte. But all music on eight bells must necessarily be very meagre.

C. J. B.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of BROCKELMANN, UNGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. R. BROCKELMANN retiring from business. Either of the partners will sign the firm in liquidation.

The remaining partners will continue the Brokerage Business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Securities, &c., under the firm of CHARLES UNGER & CO., No. 18 Exchange-place.

J. R. BROCKELMANN,
CHARLES UNGER,
WILLIAM HAHN,
C. G. KLUG.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. W. ELDER,
DANIEL R. ELDER.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., to continue the business of the old firm.

GEORGE W. ELDER,
DANIEL R. ELDER,
LEVI H. SANDFORD,
GEO. L. AYRES.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of FREEMAN & PULLMAN, is dissolved from the 17th day of February, 1866, by mutual consent.

J. C. FREEMAN.
H. A. PULLMAN.

The business will be continued under the firm name of FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

J. C. FREEMAN.
J. D. EMERSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM E. COCK having taken his nephew, GEORGE H. COCK, into partnership, the business will be continued under the name of WILLIAM E. COCK & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me my brother, Mr. C. W. RILEY. The firm will hereafter be GEO. F. RILEY & CO. GEO F. RILEY.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me Mr. WM. B. KNOWER. The firm will hereafter be MORRISON & KNOWER. G. L. MORRISON.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A 48-INCH PAPER-MACHINE AND Dresser, new or second-hand, in good order, for immediate use; also two 36-inch engines, roll with or without curbs. Parties having same please address G. W. PHILIPS, Philmont, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF MACHINERY OF E. Robinson's Armory, can be seen at No. 259 8th-av., near 23d-st. JAMES W. BOOTH, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

150 VALUABLE CITY LOTS AND WATER FRONTS.—A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 8, by order of George Chesterman, the lots described below, part of which are to close the estate of the late James Chesterman:
3D-AV.—1 lot east side, next to corner 39th-st.
3D-AV.—2 lots northwest corner 3d-av. and 96th-st.
96TH-ST.—5 lots north side, between 3d and 4th avs.
104TH-ST.—8 lots north side, between 3d and 4th avs.
104TH-ST.—3 lots south side, between 2d and 3d avs.
2D-AV.—2 lots northwest corner 2d-av. and 113th-st.
116TH-ST.—9 lots between 2d and 3d avs.
4TH-AV.—5 lots between 116th and 117th sts.
116TH-ST.—5 lots between 1st-av. and Avenue A.
121ST-ST.—2 lots north side, 12 feet east 3d-av.
125TH-ST.—6 lots between 1st and 2d avs.
125TH-ST.—4 lots between 3d and 4th avs.
1ST-AV. AND 123D-ST.—7 lots southwest corner.
AVENUE A.—3 lots west side, between 122d and 123d sts.
AVENUE A AND 122D-ST.—2 lots southwest corner.
11TH-AV. AND 123D-ST.—1 lot south east corner.
1ST-AV. AND 106TH-ST.—4 lots northwest corner.
1ST-AV. AND 106TH-ST.—12 lots north side 106th-st.
1ST-AV. AND 107TH-ST.—6 lots south side 107th-st.
Water front northeast corner Avenue A and 123d-st.
65 lots, with water front, on 104th, 105th, 106th sts. and the Harlem River, (being part of the Red House property,) including the entire water front between 104th and 106th sts.

GREAT SALE IN FINE ARTS.

THE COLLECTION OF FOREIGN PICTURES in the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st., will be sold at auction on the evenings of the 15th and 16th of March.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARTS, AMBULANCES AND ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-mentioned Government property, viz.:
52 LIGHT CARTS,
100 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
300 ARMY WAGONS,
which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:
STEAM TUG MARIGOLD—Length, 83 feet; breadth, 19 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler.
STEAM TUG LABURNUM—Length, 100 feet; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 32 inches; one boiler, two furnaces, flue and return tubes.
TERMS—Twenty per cent on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard. C. H. BELL, Commandant.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 111 WEST 14TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST 14TH-ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front (English basement) house and lot, on the north side of 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 111. The house is about 17x60 feet; lot 17x100 feet.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—LOTS ON 142D-ST., 130TH-ST., 102D-ST. and 12TH-AV., improved property on Washington and West sts. with bulkhead and water right, and two houses in Brooklyn.
P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST-ST.—The 5-story brick store, No. 307 West-st.; between Spring and Charlton sts.; 20 ft. by about 75; lot 85 ft. 9 inches in depth. The 5-story brick store, No. 308 West-st., 20 ft. by about 75; lot 87 ft. 5 inches in depth.
WASHINGTON-ST.—The 4½-story brick building Nos. 508 and 510 Washington-st., in the rear of the West-st. stores; lot 40x115; buildings covering the plot.
BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT in front of the West-st. stores. The whole of the above forming a plot of ground 40 feet on West-st. running through to Washington-st., 202 feet 6 inches, with the bulkhead and water rights in front of the West-st. property.
142D-ST.—Four lots north side of 142d-st., 400 feet east of 11th-av.
102D-ST.—Two lots south side of 102d-st., 345 feet east 1st-av.
12TH-AV.—Two lots east side 12th-av., 25 feet north 130th-st.
130TH-ST.—One lot north side of 130th-st., 100 feet east of 12th-av.
VALUABLE TRIANGULAR PLOT, bounded by 12th-av., 130th-st., and Manhattan-st.—10 feet on the avenue, 226 feet on 130th-st., and 120 feet 11 inches running through to Manhattan-st.
BROOKLYN PROPERTY.
HUNTINGTON-ST.—The two three-story brick houses, Nos. 41 and 43 Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., well built and in good order; possession May 1.
For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, New-York.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, Trade Salerooms, No. 498 Broadway, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.

MARCH 5, AND THE FIVE FOLLOWING days, at 6 o'clock P. M., the very extensive library of J. B. Fisher, Esq., of Austerfield Farm, Camden County, N. J., containing many choice, scarce, curious and unique books. Among the specialties are American History, comprising early Travelers and Writers, Voyages round the World, Arctic Voyages, State Histories, Indian History, Indian Captivities, Travels and Surveys, Early American Poetry, Bibliotheca Americana, &c. &c. Also, Black Letter and Vellum Books, Witchcraft, Demonology, and Miracles—on these subjects the collection is full. Large paper books, &c., &c. In many respects this collection of books is *unequaled* by any collection ever before offered to the American public. The books are in superb condition, mostly in elegant and substantial bindings by Pawson & Nicholson, Mackenzie, Lewis, Riviere, Hayday, Cape, Neidree, and other well known European binders. As a general rule, they are now in a condition to be placed on the library shelves of any gentleman in this country or Europe.
Catalogues price 75 cents, and the books will be on view on Thursday morning, March 1.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEES' SALE OF 350 LOTS IN THE FIFTH WARD OF JERSEY CITY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, 350 lots, situate around and in vicinity of Hamilton-square, and the streets adjacent thereto, a few minutes' walk from the Pavonia Ferry, running to Chambers-st. in New-York. These lots constitute a part of the estate of the late J. B. Coles, and are located in the most central and choice parts of Jersey City. Horse cars pass every few minutes near the premises to the Hoboken and Jersey City Ferries. The Erie Railroad Tunnel, through which most of the traffic of the South and west passes to the Pavonia Ferry, adjoins this Ward. Jersey City has all the commercial advantages of the City of New-York, and since the Pavonia Ferry was established the increase of its population and business have been unprecedented, and its taxes are very light. The most extensive railroad in the United States has its termini in this Ward. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 100 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES—On Madison, Lexington, 1st and 4th avs., Avenue A, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th and 56th sts., by order of the Executors of Francis Pearsall, deceased.—E. H. LUDLOW, & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
4TH-AV.—Northeast corner 46th-st., 6 lots.
LEXINGTON-AV., 42D AND 43D STS.—13 lots, extra size.
LEXINGTON-AV., 44TH AND 45TH STS.—17 lots, each 25x100 feet.
AVENUE A, 1ST-AV. AND 56TH-ST.—One-half of the block between Avenue A and 1st-av., 56th and 57th-st.
MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 45TH AND 46TH STS.—32 lots, comprising the entire block.
42D-ST.—2 lots south side, 125 feet west of Lexington-av., 25x100 each.
44TH-ST.—1 lot north side, 275 feet east of Lexington-av., 25x100 feet.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

LOW RENTS!!—ONE YEAR'S RENT WILL pay for one of these lots and secure low rents.
DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell 77 choice building lots in Hudson City, on THURSDAY, March 8, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 83 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; beautifully situated, high, dry and healthy; good improvements; streets and avenues graded and flagged; two car routes to the property from the Hoboken ferries.
Also, 11 lots on Hackensack Plank-road; fine views.
TERMS.—10 per cent. and auction fee down; 40 per cent. March 28; balance, three years.
Maps at Auctioneer's, at Kimmel's, Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., New-York, and at No. 293 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock, at No. 38 Laight-st., (St. John's Park,) a small assortment of household furniture belonging to the estate of Jane Vaughan; among the articles are silver ware and a full-jeweled silver watch, tables and chairs, sofas, piano, &c., &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN BAY HORSES, SIX AND seven years old, full brothers, 15¾ hand, fine stylish travelers and a superior carriage team; one second-hand wagon with top, in good order. Will be sold cheap at Fifth-av. Hotel stables, No. 2.3 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A HANDSOME DARK BAY HORSE, NEW coupe, and harness (little used) for sale; seven years; sixteen hands; very stylish; quiet and kind; coupe rockaway, pole and shafts, sold separately. BARRETT'S STABLE, 23d-st., near Lexington-av.

FURNITURE.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

On account of retiring from business the subscriber offers his entire stock of first-class and fashionable furniture, consisting of parlor, library, dining-room and bed-room suites, at great reductions, as the whole stock must be sold before the 1st of May next. JULIUS DESSOIR, No. 543 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS PICKHARDT'S EXTENSION parlor-bed and furniture in suits, made out of the best material. Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.; Salesroom No. 167 Bleecker-st.

MEDICAL.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, No. 98 West 27th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

PROF. NELSON CAN BE CONSULTED on the events of life, at No. 129 Stanton-st., for a short time. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, 75 cents. Hours, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. Sold by E. WARNER, 1 Vesey-st.

PERSONAL.

IF MARGARET McCONNELL, DAUGHTER of the late James McConnell, John-st., Belfast, Ireland, who came out to this country about 20 years ago, (or if she be dead, her representatives,) will apply to WM. THOMPSON & CO., No. 36 Church-st., New-York, they will hear of something to their advantage.

CHARLES W. HARTWELL, FORMERLY of Worcester, Mass., will hear of something to his pecuniary advantage by communicating with the undersigned. Any one knowing his address is requested to inform DWIGHT FOSTER, Boston, Mass.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS, FOR 1866.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer at Retail on MONDAY, a large and well-selected assortment of

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FABRICS,

suitable for the best RETAIL TRADE, at less than market prices.

BLACK SILKS, in every style and make.

MOIRE ANTIQUES and PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS, in all the new shades.

250 pieces CHECK and STRIPE heavy LYONS SILK, from Auction, at $1 25 and upward.

MOURNING GOODS, in great variety, with BLACK SILK and WORSTED GRENADINES, 3-4 to 8-4 wide. ALL SILK do., at great bargains.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in great variety; also, LACE CURTAINS, from Auction, at old prices before the War.

150 pieces Extra Fine SILK and WORSTED POPLINS, the most desirable article for Spring wear ever imported, at great bargains.

6-4 and 3-4 PLAID and STRIPE VALENCIAS, for Ladies and Children, from 25c. upward, from Auction, very cheap.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, the largest assortment ever offered, at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

in great variety, at bargains.

250 pieces PRINTED and PLAIN PERCALES, the handsomest patterns ever exhibited.

AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTS and GINGHAMS.

SHAWLS.

FRENCH, CAMEL'S HAIR, PAISLEY, BROCHE, and PLAIDS; the largest assortment ever offered. Also, REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, in Black and White. Also,

500 REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS, the greatest bargains ever offered in this city.

CLOAKS,

in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH, of all the new styles and shapes.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and CLOAKINGS.

ADOLF KUSTER.

NO. 225 8TH-AV.,

Continues his

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE

for one week more. To accomplish the total clearing of the old stock a further reduction has been made for this week only. The cheapest Dry Goods in New-York will be found at

ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

Ladies, please remember this is the last week of the great clearing out sale of Dry Goods, Cloaks and Shawls, at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

P. S. We will offer a splendid bargain in Shirting Linen, at 80c. per yard, worth $1 25. Housekeepers please take notice. Shirt manufacturers don't overlook this. ADOLF KUSTER.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

Invite attention to their new and elegant stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

Which they will offer at retail MONDAY, March 5,

GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,

Lawns, French and Irish Poplins, Percales, French Prints, Alpacas, Rich Silks, and Dress Goods of every kind,

ALSO,

Shawls, Cloaks, Cloakings, Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,

BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

THE DOG IS DEAD—DEAD!!!

THE PEOPLE TRIUMPHANT.
THE REFUSAL OF THE MASSES
TO BUY DRY GOODS
AT HIGH PRICES,
HAS TERMINATED IN A SEVERE
AND RAPID DECLINE IN PRICES
OF ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN
AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
ANTICIPATING THIS CHANGE, WE
DECLINED BUYING AT HIGH RATES,
AND ARE NOW ABLE TO TAKE
ADVANTAGE OF THE PANIC,
AND BUY GOODS
AT ALMOST HALF PRICE,
AND EVERY DAY FINDS US READY
WITH SOME GREAT BARGAIN.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN MUSLINS.
UNPARALLELED EXCITEMENT:
THE PEOPLE OF BROOKLYN,
WILLIAMSBURGH, JERSEY CITY,
HOBOKEN AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY,
FLOCKING TO THE STORE,
WHERE MUSLINS ARE SOLD
FROM 8 TO 10 CENTS A YARD
BELOW REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.
THE DECLINE IN MUSLINS
HAS BEEN VERY GREAT,
AND WE OFFER THIS WEEK
BEST MUSLINS
AT 22c. WORTH LAST WEEK 30c.
AT 25c. WORTH LAST WEEK 35c.
AT 30c. WORTH LAST WEEK 40c.
AT 35c. WORTH LAST WEEK 45c.
SELLING MUSLINS AT THESE PRICES
HAS CAUSED A GREAT RUSH,
AND COMPELLED US AT TIMES
TO LOCK THE DOORS AND
ADMIT CUSTOMERS ONLY AS FAST
AS OTHERS WENT OUT.
THE DEMAND, SHOWS PLAINLY
HOW CHEAP OUR GOODS ARE.
BUY YOUR MUSLINS OF US
AND SAVE 10c. A YARD.

N. B.—Ladies are requested to notice particularly our firm's name and number, as some parties are imitating our advertisements. For bargains go to

FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

FOSTER AND WELSH,

NO. 227 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GREAT
BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS:
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS
WORTH 50c. AT 40c.,
WORTH 62½c. AT 50c.,
WORTH 75c. AT 62½c.,
WORTH 90c. AT 75c.
VERY HANDSOME FRENCH PLAIDS
WORTH 37½c. AT 31c.,
WORTH 50c. AT 37½c.,
WORTH 62½c. AT 50c.,
WORTH 75c. AT 62½c.
DOUBLE WIDTH TARLTON PLAIDS
WORTH 75c. AT 50c.
THESE ARE VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
PRINTS, PRINTS, PRINTS.
NEARLY ONE HUNDRED NEW STYLES, AND
COLORINGS IN SPRING PRINTS, CONSISTING
OF MERRIMACK, PACIFIC, SPRAGUE,
AMERICAN AND OTHER BEST MAKES,
AT 25c., WORTH 31c.
REMEMBER ALL OUR BEST PRINTS ARE 25c.
OTHER STORES ARE SELLING THEM AT 31c.
MUSLINS, MUSLINS, MUSLINS.
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE OR YARD.
MUSLINS GREATLY REDUCED.
MUSLINS CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
BUY THEM NOW IF YOU WOULD BUY THEM
CHEAPLY, AND IF YOU WISH TO SAVE
FROM 5 TO 10 CTS. A YARD BUY THEM OF US.
BLACK AND WHITE BALMORAL SKIRTS.
WE ARE SELLING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING TRADE.
FINE ALPACAS IN ALL THE
BEAUTIFUL SPRING COLORS.
BLACK ALPACAS FOR
37½, 40, 50 and 62½ cents,
worth 45, 50, 62 and 75 cents,
THE CHEAPEST EVER IMPORTED.
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,
IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS.
BEAUTIFUL DELAINES AND PRINTS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SKIRTS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BEST MUSLINS SOLD FROM
8 TO 10 CENTS A YARD
BELOW REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.
BUY YOUR MUSLINS OF US
AND SAVE 10 CENTS A YARD.
FOSTER BROS., No. 272 Bleecker-st.

REAL INDIA AND FRENCH
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
BOTH LONG AND SQUARE,
INCLUDING SOME IN
NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS,
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway and 10th-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES ALL THIS WEEK.—Kid gloves, $1; black kid, 90c.; undressed, 75c.; misses', 65c.; ladies' cloth, 50c.; fleeced silk, 35c.; children's, 25c.; ladies' hose, 60c.; linen handkerchiefs, 10c.; hemmed stitch, 30c.; German corsets, $1; French, $2; skirts, $1; ribbons, laces, embroideries, trimmings, fancy goods, notions, all first-class goods at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 EIGHTH-AV.—Great sale of muslins, prints, ginghams, &c.; good muslins 25 cents, worth 31 cents; 28c. worth 34c.; 31c. worth 37½c.; New-York Mills, 52½c. by the piece; Wamsutta, 47½c.; Amoskeag A, 37½c.; Forestdale, 37½c.; Hill, 37½c.; Bartlett, 35c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A silent partner, with $20,000, wanted to complete arrangements for establishing a paper-mill in an excellent locality, where there are abundance of water power and cheap labor, ample supply of stock and every prospect of splendid results. Address D. T., Box 117 Times Office.

$5,000.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND thorough business man of unexceptionable character, with $5,000 cash capital, a partner with like sum, to start a stock commission business. Address, with real name, CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 132 Times Office.

A NAUTICAL AND MATHEMATICAL instrument maker, desiring to extend his business, and a good chance now offering, wishes a partner with some capital, to take charge of the store. Address W. H. S., Box No. 5,620 Post-office.

FANCY GOODS—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Business long established and well located on Fulton-av. Apply to H. JOHNSTON, No. 401 Fulton, near Carlton-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEROSENE LAMPS,
CHIMNEYS, WICK, &c., AT LOW PRICES.
BOOTH & PECK,
No. 47 Vesey-st.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COLlegiate R. P. Dutch Church having resolved on removing the North Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., and leasing the ground, they contemplate removing the human remains interred in the vaults of said Church to their ground in Greenwood Cemetery, commencing on the 12th inst. All persons interested, having relatives or friends interred in said vaults, and wishing further information on the subject, are requested to call at the office of the Treasurer of said Church, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE.

ATTENTION IS CALLED

TO THE

PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,

BY

JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneer,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

At the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn,

Of the valuable property in the

7TH, 8TH AND 10TH WARDS, BROOKLYN,
AND ESPECIALLY OF THE
ELEVEN BRICK DWELLING HOUSES AND LOTS,
Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 60, 96, 98
RYERSON-ST., BROOKLYN,
BETWEEN MYRTLE AND PARK AVS.

These houses are neat and substantial, with gas and water introduced; are on high ground and in a good neighborhood; and WITHIN 25 MINUTES OF FULTON FERRY, by the MYRTLE-AV. and FLUSHING-AV. RAILROADS.

The projected new ferry to the navy-yard, will bring them still nearer to New-York.

THIS IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PURCHASE OF MODERATE PRICED DWELLINGS.

Title absolute, and possession given on the first of May.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

For maps and other particulars apply to the auctioneer, or to VARNUM & TURNEY,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

STORE PROPERTY FRONTING THE PARK FOR SALE.—The brown-stone building and lot No. 245 Broadway, with entrance also from Murray-st., for sale to close an interest. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

At Stamford, Conn., one of the finest residences in the village, near the centre, with three acres of land; main house, 50x45, with wing 40x30, furnished with water, gas, furnace, &c.; also green-house, hot and cold graperies, and outbuildings; one of the best gardens in the State, well stocked with choice fruit. Address T. J. D., Stamford, Conn.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

CHAMBERS-ST. PROPERTY,
THIRTY-TWO FEET FRONT,
FOR SALE OR LONG LEASE.
Apply on the premises, No. 162.

$150,000.—VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The leading hotel in the most fashionable watering-place in the vicinity of New-York, with six cottages, billiard and bowling alleys, gas-works, ice-houses filled, very extensive stables and outbuildings, horses, stages, carriages, &c., all furnished complete, ready to open without further expense; accommodations for 600 guests. Price $150,000; $50,000 cash, balance upon time. Property nets 30 per cent. yearly upon valuation. None but hotel men that have the cash required and want to purchase need answer.
BLAKE & DUDLEY, No. 54 William-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, just south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the property of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, being most advantageously located for a beautiful country seat. It contains 84 to 86 acres; one portion finely wooded, and the other portion cultivated, and well seeded with grass; on the latter portion there are also transplanted a large number of ornamental trees, all in good growing condition. The land is capable of being subdivided into two or four parts. Apply to W. W. DIBBLEE, at Wm. & Jno. O'Brien's, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, FIVE MILES from City Hall, in Newtown, L. I., two miles from 10th-st. ferry, quarter mile from Flushing Railroad and from the Penny Bridge: house contains 15 rooms. The place is well stocked with fruit, about 100 pear trees, 100 apple trees, cherry, peach and plum trees, grapevines, plenty of shade trees. There is a school-house, barn and farm-house. Also, property Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st., four-story building and counter-cellars; lot 130x50. For the above inquire of G. W. EDWARDS, Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

FOR SALE AT WINDSOR TERRACE—On Coney Island Plank-road, forty minutes' ride from Fulton ferry, cars going every seven minutes, a frame house, containing eleven rooms, and also stable. The garden has six lots of ground, planted with fruit trees and grape vines; price $5,600. Inquire of MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., New-York, or of the owner at the Tubal Cain Iron Works, corner of Water and Washington sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable country residence for Summer or Winter, in complete order, and with all the modern improvements, commanding position and fine view of the Hudson River, and a short distance from the depot; good barn, stables, outhouses, &c. The property will be sold with the furniture, horses, carriages, wagons, &c., if desired. For particulars apply to
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, HATter's shop and outbuildings, with lot attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit; title good; terms easy. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM PETTIGREW or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to
JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A most superior dwelling-house, 13 rooms, furnace, bath-room, &c. Will be sold with or without furniture. Lot 110 by 300 feet. Ten minutes' walk from railroad station. Apply to
S. S. HALSEY, Morristown, N. J.;
or V. B. KING, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MODERN built house, No. 166 West 11th-st.; house in very good order; large basement, furnace, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout the house; cellar very lagre and airy; width of lot 22 feet 6 inches; depth 129 feet 7 inches. For particulars, apply at No. 15 South William-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—VERY PLEASANT AND DESIRAble residence, near 84th-st., in view of the East River, &c.; house brick and brown-stone, three stories, 21x50; contains 18 rooms, Croton, gas, &c.; part of the furniture if desired. Apply to the owner, 1st-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE ACRE, WITH dwelling of 7 rooms, a cottage of 4 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; large and small fruit in variety; 45 minutes from 27th-st. by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and about 10 minutes' walk from depot. Price $4,000. Address EDMUND L. SMITH, Portchester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE and well-finished brown-stone and brick front houses to be found, four stories, basement and cellar, high stoop, in good order, with every convenience; wash-tubs, furnace, gas and Croton water from cellar to attic; dumb-waiter. Apply at No. 219 9th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE LOW—A LARGE AND ELEGANT building accommodating 300 boarders; suitable for a school or a Summer boarding-house, on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Locality distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery. Price $10,000.
G. G. SAXE, No. 131 Grand-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 50 ACRES, handsomely located on the Newburgh Branch Railroad, five minutes from depot; plenty of fruit, &c.; stream of water through the place; buildings in fine order; horses, carriages, stock, &c., for sale. Further particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES, on 2d-av., between 124th and 125th sts., including corner of 124th st., three stories and basement, containing all modern improvements. Possession of one of them immediately. Inquire at Hanson's saw mill, 3d-av. and 129th-st. THOMAS HANSON.

FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson River, a large modern-built house, furnished or unfurnished, with 8 acres of land, gardener's cottage, barn, &c.; fine view of river. For particulars apply to CHARLES ROGERS, No. 2½ Dey-st., New-York.

AT ASTORIA—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A commodious residence, furnished or unfurnished; gas, furnace and range; house pleasantly located and well shaded; ground, about one acre. Apply to H. WHITTEMORE, 98 Liberty-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house; parlor story, black walnut doors, walnut blinds and plate glass; the design, material and finish of the very best kind. Inquire on the premises, No. 97 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 226 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., containing all modern improvements, in good order. Inquire of A. TUSKA, No. 245 Canal-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 23 University-place, between 9th and 10th sts., (extra width,) will be sold, with furniture, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the four-story English basement brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.; 20x60 half the block. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

A FIRST-RATE THREE-STORY BRICK house for sale, 25x45x98, in Houston-st., near Thompson; must be sold; immediate possession; $10,000.
D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—FARM, SIXTY-FOUR ACRES; good house and outbuildings; two fine running brooks; plenty of fruit; 2½ miles from Morristown, N. J.
HAYES & ACKERMAN, No. 73 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 97 THOMPson-st., 25x100 feet, three-story, brick, with sub-cellar; Croton and gas throughout. For further particulars, apply to A. L. MYERS, No. 85 South William-st.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—A first-class 4-story brown-stone house in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale. Apply to JOHN G. SECOR, No. 345 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE house and lot No. 59 West 10th-st., between 4th-st. and Waverley-place. Can be seen between the hours of 2 and 4.

FOR SALE—A REAL GOOD HOME WITH garden, fruit, shade, and stable at Portchester. For a full printed description, send to No. 15 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEgant four-story brown-stone front house, No. 12 Carroll Park; first class in all respects. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NYACK, UPON THE HUDSON—A handsome building site of one acre, with river front and fine views, for sale cheap. Drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 77 THIRD-place, Brooklyn. Inquire of W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 44 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMercy Park, East 20th-st., 26.8x92. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

TWO HANDSOME COTTAGE DWELLINGS for sale near South Orange, N. J. Apply at the drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

A splendid country seat on Castleton Heights, S. I., with large and elegant mansion, outbuildings, &c., suitable for a club or hotel; will be leased for three years.
ALVAH BEEBE,
No. 117 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT WESTFIELD, ON CENtral Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour from New-York:

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, containing 14 rooms, large barn, large and small fruits, shade trees grown, grape vines all in good order; five minutes' walk from depot—$6,500.

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, barn, fruit, &c., and 8 acres of land; 10 minutes' walk from depot—$6,000.

A FARM OF 25 ACRES, good buildings and plenty of good bearing fruit, under high state of cultivation; one mile from depot—$6,000.

A FARM OF 70 ACRES, extensive buildings and great variety and abundance of choicest kind of fruit, under high state of cultivation—$12,000.

ALSO, 50 LARGE BUILDING LOTS, in same place, on high and beautiful grounds, 5 minutes' walk from depot, upon which buildings will be erected ready for occupancy in June.

All of the above very desirable property for New-York business men. Particulars, &c., of
BLAKE & DUDLEY, No. 54 William-st.

VILLA PLOTS ON FLUSHING BAY.—EDWARD A. LAWRENCE will sell at public auction, at Woolley's Hotel, in the village of Flushing, L. I., on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, twenty acres of the fine estate of the late Platt Stratton, in plots of one and two acres, beautifully situated, with commanding views of the bay, East River, and surrounding country; one mile from the railroad depot and steamboat landing, and only one hour's ride from the City of New-York. Parties desiring building sites in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations, enjoying the privilege of yachting, fishing and bathing, should not omit a visit to and examination of this property. Title perfect. For further particulars, maps, &c., inquire of LAWRENCE & CARL, auctioneers and real estate agents, Main-st., Flushing, L. I.

AT A SACRIFICE—A NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house for sale, on 60th-st., next to the corner of Lexington-av., built by days' work, and finished in the most elaborate manner, with black walnut stairs and doors in rosewood and walnut. Plumbed in the best manner, with bath, foot-bath, butler's sinks, &c.; heated with Harvey's best furnace, the main hall tiled; the mantles in parlors cost $1,800. The location is first class, on the main entrance to Central Park, and only one block from the Grand Hotel now commenced on 5th-av. and 60th-st. This house will be sold for less than it cost to build it. Apply to WILLIAM FETTRETCH, office No. 434 3d-av., corner of 32d-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences on Murray Hill.
Also, houses and lots in desirable locations.
Also, Central Park lots.
Also, lots on the 5th-av., south of the Park.
Also, lots in desirable locations.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$12,000.—BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FIRST-class, stylish residence, 14 rooms, modern improvements; 1½ acre garden, fruit, shade, &c.; finely located, near the park. Others at Mt. Clair, Orange, Newark, Elizabeth, Bergen and on the Hudson and Westchester County, $3,000 to $75,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE PLOT OF ground, containing about 30 lots, with the large stone mansion, stable, &c., on the East River, between 61st and 62d sts., making a desirable gentleman's residence. If not sold by the 15th of March, it will be rented furnished. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

AT PRIVATE SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, the three-story basement and sub-cellar house, in good location, No. 43 Woodhull-street, South Brooklyn; house 20x44, with 12 feet extension; water, gas fixtures, sewer connection, &c., all in good order. Price $7,000, part on mortage. Inquire of WM. WALLACE, No. 43 Woodhull-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FOR SALE—THE three-story, high-stoop house, No. 8 Willow-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries, in excellent order; all improvements; 25x45; full lot. Price $14,000. Part may remain at 6 per cent. Apply on the premises or to W. H. COWL, No. 215 Greenwich-st., New-York.

A SUPERIOR FARM, 83 ACRES, 8 TIMber, running water, very large and valuable apple and pear orchards, smaller fruits and berries in abundance, neat buildings, fine location, one mile from village and depot, 12 miles in New-Jersey, for sale very low.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO NEW three-story brown-stone front houses, with all modern improvements, on 128th-st., convenient to cars and boat. Price $8,500 each. Apply to J. N. WATSON, corner 120th-st. and 3d-av.

$6,000.—FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE, large barn, nine acres, fruit, spring water, in excellent order, immediate possession, at Stamford, Conn. Call or address H. L. S., Buckland's Hotel, No. 370 4th-av.

THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY EVER OFFERED, consisting of a Southern plantation, splendidly located, under excellent cultivation, with good buildings; money can be trebled in five years; must sell this month. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, with 64 acres land, abundance of fruit and other trees, located in New-Jersey, within 30 miles of New-York; or would exchange for desirable Brooklyn property. Apply to M. R. CUSACK, No. 110 Wall-st.

A DESIRABLE BROOKLYN RESIDENCE, new, three-story, basement, sub-cellar, Philadelphia brick; near six lots; hot and cold water, gas throughout; price $8,000; cash $2,000. Possession. MACDONALD. No. 71 William-st.

HOUSE IN STAMFORD FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—Pleasantly situated in the outskirts of the village; new and tastefully built; 13 rooms; price $12,500. Apply to GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Jersey, 128 acres, with or without stock; must be sold this month; $25,000, with stock.
FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

$26,500.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x55, 31st-st., few doors from 5th-av.; new furniture if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WANTING FARMS.—Farms of all sizes for sale, 5 to 300 acres, 6 to 100 miles from City. $2,000 to $30,000.
FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOUSES IN ALL parts of Brooklyn; price, $1,500 to $15,000; 14 lots for sale or to lease; houses to rent. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE AT RAHway. You have only to see it to be satisfied that it is very cheap. Terms easy. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE-story cottage with extra lot, first-class and good location, at Harlem; price $6,000. Apply to J. N. WATSON, corner 130th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER Lexington-av. and 52d-st., 100x100 feet. Terms favorable. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET FURNISHED—HOUSE No. 30 East 25th-st. For particulars apply to
G. H. BREWSTER, No. 37 Pine st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 EAST 23D-st. House first-class, 25 by 66 feet, overlooking Madison-square. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A—FOR ALL TRANSACTIONS IN AND sales of real estate in all parts of the City and vicinity see INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. Published No. 39 Nassau-st. Issued MONDAY, March 5.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A VERY SMALL family, for one or more years, in Brooklyn, (South Brooklyn preferred,) a small unfurnished house; rent must be moderate. Address, stating terms and location, J. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A LEASE FOR TWO TO FIVE years, of a moderate-sized store on West-st., or on cross streets near West-st. Address STORE, Box No. 133 Times Office, stating location and rent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, not wishing the cares of housekeeping, in a strictly private family, the first and part of the second floor, partly furnished, of a house, in a first-class neighborhood; private table required; possession wanted about May 1. Address J. D. S., Box No. 145 Times Office.

SUMMER BOARD.—HUDSON RIVER INSTItute, Claverack, N. Y.; buildings and grounds in thorough order for boarders; as healthy place as can be found; constant access by cars and Hudson boats; reference to guests of last season. Address for circular Prof. S. T. FROST.

NOTICE.—THE PECONIA HOUSE, GREENport, L. I., will be opened May 1; also the WYANDANK, April 1, for the Summer, under the supervision of the subscriber. A. SMITH.

PARLOR EXTENSION AND HALL BEDROOM on first floor; also rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 34 W. 29th-st. Dinner at 6.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH alcove to let with board; house all the modern improvements. No. 106 West 43d-st. No moving in May.

A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS for one or two gentlemen, with breakfast, if desired, can be had at No. 54 East 23d-st. House has every modern convenience.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A FURNISHED room with breakfast, below 12th-st., near Broadway. Private family preferred. References good. State price and address JAKE, Box No. 113 Times Office.

BELMONT HALL, NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., will be opened for the reception of guests on May 1. Full particulars at No. 34 East 12th-st., New-York.

A ROOM TO LET—TO SUIT ONE GENTLEman; hot and cold water bath; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said City, in manner following, that is to say: on the northerly side of Ann-street, between Park-row and William-street, and on both sides of Ann-street, between William-street and Gold-street; also, on both sides of Fulton-street, between William-street and Ryder's alley; also, on the southerly side of Fulton-street, between Ryder's alley and Water-street, and on the northerly side of Fulton-street, between Front-street and South-street, in the City of New-York, as laid down and delineated on a certain map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, of the City of New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, February 27, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SHOWCASES FOR SALE—OLD AND NEW, at HOFFMAN & FERSEH'S, No. 148 Chatham-st.

TO LET.

LOFTS AND STORES TO LET.

No. 19 Park-place, first loft, 25x150.
No. 251 Broadway, first and fourth lofts, 25x100.
No. 536 Broadway, first or second lofts, 25x100.
No. 36 Howard-st., entire loft, 25x75.
No. 21 Mercer-st., two upper lofts, 38x100.
Leonard-st., first loft, with fixtures.
Lispenard-st., three upper lofts, 40x87.
Store, Park-place, 50x90; Store, White-st., 60x100, and others. D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY A FINE country residence, adjoining the village of Newtown, L. I.; fine large house, coach-houses and barns; situated on high ground; fine shade of evergreens and forest trees; five minutes' walk to two railroad depots; communication every hour with New-York; 14 acres of choice land; abundance of fruit, apples, pears, plums, peaches, quinces, grapes, cherries, currants, strawberries; one-half acre of fine asparagus, rhubarb and Winter crops in the ground; the fruit will pay the rent; furniture and farm utensils if desired. J. CORNELL, No. 1 Essex Market, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TEN MINUTES WALK from South or Wall Street Ferry, a three-story and basement house with sub-cellar, situate in Dean-st. House just put in perfect order, furnished complete and entirely new. Hot and cold water throughout, water-closets, bath-room, wash-stand, statuary, wash-tubs, gas and fixtures complete, fine yard, grape vines, &c., fine brick piazza, front balcony, &c. Rent $225 per month. Possession if required April 1st. A small family with the best of reference required. Inquire at No. 77 Cedar-st., Room No. 8. D. V. ISAACS.

TO LET IN HARLEM—A THREE-STORY, high basement brick house, with under-cellar, gas, hot and cold water throughout, bath and water-closet, and every modern improvement, in 129th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; rent $1,000 per year. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES M. SAYRE, No. 484 Broadway, New-York.

THE OWNER AND OCCUPANT OF A very desirable house in Brooklyn, anticipating an absence from home, contemplates renting it to some unexceptionable private family willing to board his own. No other boarders to be taken. Address HOME, No. 72 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a pleasant and completely furnished residence five minutes from depot; two acres of land, with fine ornamental and fruit trees, a nice carriage-house and stable, with accommodation for three horses. For particulars apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, A PLEASANTly located dwelling-house at Flushing, L. I. Shrubbery, fruit and ornamental trees on the place, which is retired, yet within five minutes' walk of depot. Will rent for six months at $175 per month. Apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 50 West 11th-st., a few doors east of 5th-av., for one or two years, to a small private family only. Rent $350 per month. For permit to see the house, apply to C. G. TAYLOR, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 30.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OCCUPYING a well-furnished house, near Madison-square, desire a small, responsible family to take it, board them and pay part of the rent; possession immediate. Address for three days MADISON, Station G.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS OF THE SPLENDID marble front building No. 464 Broome-st., between Greene and Mercer sts. Apply to SMITH & HALL, No. 177 Broadway.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS WITH conveniences for housekeeping, to let to a small family without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply to Dr. HOYT, No. 873 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 98 NASSAU-ST., A six-story brown-stone building, 20x75 feet, with steam-power attached if desired. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 17 East 37th-st., near Madison-av., to a private family only. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO. No. 84 South-st.

TO LEASE—WHARF AND LOTS OF LAND ON Hudson River, south corner of 13th-av. and 14th-st; 12 lots and bulkhead. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

STORES TO LET—CANAL-ST., SEVERAL FOR retail business, near Broadway. Also, an extra large store and basement in Canal, White and Park-place for wholesale. D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE to rent, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., for one year from 1st May next. For particulars, apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, attorney at law, No. 17 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT THROG'S NECK—12 miles from the City. For particulars, apply at No. 59 William-st., Room No. 10, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

LOFTS TO LET—60X80 FEET, WITH POWER; also a five-story building, power and steam hoist; light on all sides. Inquire at No. 332 Cherry-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSES in all parts of New-York and vicinity. Some unfurnished in New-York and Brooklyn. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, ELEGANTLY furnished house, No. 135 West 14th-st.; house full size, four story, brown stone. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE SIZE BANKING ROOM, IN basement of new marble building, Nassau-st., opposite United States Treasury. Apply to TURNER BROS., No. 17 Nassau-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE family only, house No. 64 Elliott-place, Brooklyn; three-story high-stoop, handsomely decorated and furnished. Can be seen from 12 to 3 P. M.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO RENT—FURnished, at Pittsfield, Mass., from May 1. Address G. C., Box No. 75 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ELEgantly furnished, in 9th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORAGE TO LET.—STORAGE FOR FURniture and merchandise, in the first-class storage warehouse, No. 285 Hudson-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—$1,100—A THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house in 45th-st., near 3d-av. Inquire of PLACE & KEYS, No. 83 Cedar-st.

YONKERS.—TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, delightfully located, near Glenwood Depot. Inquire of W. OKELL, No. 680 Broadway.

TO LET OR THE LEASE FOR SALE—The marble-front building No. 12 West 4th-st., a few doors from Broadway. Inquire in the dwelling.

A COUPLE OF STABLES TO LET—ONE in 15th-st., near 5th-av; one in 13th-st., near 7th-av. Apply at No. 7 West 15th-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE NO. 128 GREENE st. Apply to WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LET—FOR A GALLERY, MASONIC LODGE or business, a spacious hall on second floor, and other rooms, at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board, at No. 8 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house, first-class, in 33d-st. Apply to THOS. M. PARTRIDGE, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MARCH.

1st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$200 to $175.	$125.	$65.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers

A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,

will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship

SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,

on TUESDAY, March 20 at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picotalka.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN JACINTO,
WINSLOW LOVELAND,

Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North river, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, March 3, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
SAN SALVADOR follows on SATURDAY, March 10.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage, $25. Deck, $10.
EVERY THURSDAY.

Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and elegant Steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. J. CROWELL,

will leave Pier 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 8.

For freight at lowest rates, or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior sidewheel steamer

ALABAMA,
J. LIMEBURNER, Master,

on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight.

For passage or freight apply at Company's office, No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st. D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, calling at Havana to land passengers, will leave on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR........................MAX MARETZEK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

ON MONDAY EVENING, March 5, at 8,
(Nineteenth Subscription Night,)
Only time this season of Verdi's most popular opera,
IL TROVATORE,
with its unapproachably great cast, including
MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MME. BINA DE ROSSI,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, BARILI.
CONDUCTOR........................CARL BERGMANN

TUESDAY, MARCH 6—EXTRA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR MAZZOLENI.
Last night but one of
L'AFRICAINE.
WEDNESDAY, March 7,
SECOND AND LAST NIGHT OF
DON PASQUALE.
THURSDAY, Opera in Brooklyn, IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY, March 9, FIRST NIGHT OF
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
(L'ETOILE DU NORD.)
SATURDAY—MATINEE—LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Second and last appearance of Senorita C. POCH.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........................MANAGER

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TWO MATINEES THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
NIGHTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ROBINSON
will give his principal act
ON A BARE-BACK HORSE,
and introduce the
WONDERFUL CHILD RIDER,
CLARENCE.
All the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme
RESPLENDENT
with
BRILLIANT ANIMATIONS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Choice reserved seats in parquette and balcony, also seats for all the theatres, for sale at the book stand, reading-room Fifth-av. Hotel. Opera glasses to hire.

ART EXHIBITION.
DERBY GALLERY.

A superb painting representing a scene from life, "IN THE ORIENT," will shortly be placed on exhibition at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. The painting is by Miner K. Kellogg, an American artist, lately returned from Europe, and has passed through a season of unprecedented success before the discriminating public of Baltimore, Md.
See future advertisements.

DODWORTH HALL.—A SERIES OF POPUlar Concerts, at a moderate price of admission, will commence on FRIDAY EVENING, March 9, under the direction of Mr. J. S. Thomson, assisted by
Mlle. MATILDA TOEDT, Violinist;
Miss Lizzie Allen, Soprano; Mrs. Johnston, Contralto; Messrs. Bristow, Gilder, Simpson, Weeks, and many other artists and amateurs.
Obtain circulars at music-stores for particulars.

FINANCIAL.

PIT-HOLE FARMS PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL........................$150,000,
IN
50,000 SHARES, AT $3 PER SHARE.

OFFICERS:
President—WILLIAM H. STORY, Batavia, New-York.
Vice-President—GEORGE P. BALL, New-York.
Treasurer—JULIUS R. POMEROY, New-York.
Secretary—WM. H. WHITE, New-York.
Superintendent—A. G. MYERS, Titusville, Penn.

OFFICE, NO. 26 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COMPANY HAS

Three different properties in fee simple on Pithole Creek, amounting to eighty-four acres of the best boring territory in the Great Oil Basin.

One property in fee simple on Williston Run of fifty acres of the best boring territory.

FLOWING WELLS.

Interests in EIGHT of the LARGEST FLOWING WELLS on Pithole Creek and Bennehoff Run.

Interests in eight other leases, and twenty-three new wells now going down on the best locations on Pithole Creek and Bennehoff Run.

One-half of all the oil from all the wells to be sunk on the Dawson Tract, three of which are nearly completed.

Present product of oil to this Company is sufficient to pay, even at the present low price of oil,

FIVE PER CENT. DIVIDEND PER MONTH,

and leave a surplus in the treasury, with prospects of a large and speedy increase.

Prospectus and every information from the office of the Company.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.
W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for ten Directors of this Company, constituting the first class, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, proximo, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lilly Run Petroleum Company will be held at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 1½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 21 to March 7.
JAMES MILLIGAN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866. H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 8th of March next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March next, at 12 o'clock. By order. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.
Dated FEB. 23, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE SAFETY TRUCK COMPANY, will be held at their Office, No. 50 Courtlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Moarch 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOEL C. LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 115 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 13th day of March, 1866. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 28, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE ON QUEENS County Bonds will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's office in the village of Hempstead.
LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK,

Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

MEETINGS.

HO FOR JONES' WOODS.

THE GRAND FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.—The barge WM. O. ROBERTS will leave Hamilton-av. at 9 o'clock SUNDAY MORNING, and Peck-slip at 9½ o'clock. The barge will make two trips to convey the passengers to the Woods. Second trip at 12 o'clock, from Peck-slip.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

CHANGE OF TIME.
THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE WILL HEREAFTER COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 7½.
IMMENSE HIT.
THE SCRIPTURAL HISTORICAL DRAMA,
approved by the
RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY,
and already witnessed by
OVER 60,000 PERSONS
who testify their appreciation by
ENTHUSIASTIC OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE.

משה
או
ישראל במצרים

MOSES OR ISRAEL IN EGYPT

Founded on Ingraham's sacred work,

THE PILLAR OF FIRE

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, and SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS excite the ADMIRATION OF ALL.

MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE

felicitously representing the great EGYPTIAN RIVER under the various lights of the Sun, Moon and Twilight, is
AN EXQUISITE PAINTING.
THE GRAND

SCRIPTURAL TABLEAUX

MOSES IN THE BULRUSHES

SLAYING OF THE HEBREW CHILDREN.
DEPARTURE FOR THE LAND OF MIDIAN.
VISION OF MOSES.
THE BURNING BUSH.

CROSSING THE RED SEA

DESTRUCTION OF PHARAOH AND HIS HOSTS

TRIUMPH OF ISRAEL

are the
PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC AND MECHANICAL SKILL.

Messrs. H F. Daly, T. Hadaway, J. Bridgman, W. L. Jamison, M. N. Haviland, H. E. Johnstone, G. E. Andrews, Anderson, Findlay, Stevens, Atkins, Bronson, Knight, Mrs. J. J. Prior, W. L. Jamison, G. Melville, Misses Cleaver, Keough, Emma Shell, Fenton, Thompson, Addie Le Brun, appear.
WILLIAM B. HARRISON.....Extemporaneous Singer.

Prior to and after each performance, visitors will have an opportunity of viewing the

100,000 CURIOSITIES,
WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART,
conspicuously displayed in the
ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS SALOONS,
as the Museum is
OPEN DAILY, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
Just added, a
CURIOUS MINIATURE MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, ten feet high,
composed of over
TEN MILLIONS SEA-SHELLS.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES
are on exhibition at all hours, Day and Evening.
GIANT and GIANTESS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Late Director and Manager............G. L. FOX.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2½,
THE NEW COMIC PANTOMIME,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL,
OR MARY AND HER LITTLE LAMB,
AND HARLEQUIN JACK HORNER,
BY G. L. FOX,
WHO WILL APPEAR AS CLOWN.
New Scenery, New Dresses, New Music, New Tableaux, New Tricks and Transformations.
TWO FAVORITE PIECES WITH THE PANTOMIME.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
SOIRE D'ETHIOPE
Interspersed with jokes and comicalities by the comedians, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour and Dan Bryant.
Vulcan at the Forge, Polly Ann, the Dead Ducks,
CHALLENGE DANCE, McGOFFIN'S SHIN DIG.
Dan Bryant's Stump Speech.
LITTLE MAC as Jocko, THE MONKEY.
Rollin Howard in his great character of Norma.
Billy Paterson, U. S. MAIL.
Parquette, 50 cts; Family Circle 30 cts. Commence at 7½.

A CARD.
WINTER GARDEN.
MR. CHARLES BARRON
Has the honor to announce to the public and his friends that
HIS FIRST BENEFIT
in New-York is fixed for
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7,
on which occasion he will appear in the character of
OTHELLO,
supported by a powerful cast.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
NO. 845 BROADWAY.
MR. GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES, FIGURE, FRUIT AND FLOWER SUBJECTS. FREE EXHIBITION. Open during the day until March 12.

BRADY'S GALLERY.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING FOR ONE WEEK.
No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.
FREE TO THE PUBLIC.
GRAND EXHIBITION of an entirely new and attractive collection of WAR VIEWS and PORTRAITS OF REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

This collection comprises more than 2000 pictures, several hundred specimen copies of which have just been placed on exhibition as above.

ON EXHIBITION EVERY DAY AND EVENING, the celebrated picture, by FREDERIC E. CHURCH, called the
"TWILIGHT IN THE TROPICS,"
and over 200 oil and water color paintings by the best European artists, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. Admission free. And will be sold at auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 8 and 9.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended servants, City and country, of all nations; cooks of all kinds, laundresses, nurses, lady's maids, waitresses; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers, waiters, &c.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by an intelligent American lady between the age of 30 and 40; no incumbrance. Address, with particulars, C. STOCKTON, Greenpoint, Long Island.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c. Also, male helps of all kinds.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WILL go out by the day. Call at or address No. 550 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WOULD go out by the day or take in work; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 20 6th-av., fancy-store.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, &c., by a proficient young man; his references say that he served one year; is sober, honest, industrious, good careful driver, good groom, understands the care of horses perfectly. Call at Brookham's, No. 329 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A married man, (Scotch) who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference from present and former employers. Address FARMER, at Reid's Floral Establishment, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; no objections to road horses; would prefer a gentleman that goes to Newport; the best of City reference from last employer. Call or address C. E., No. 18 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a married man who has had experience, and has the best reference. Call or address DAWSON, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber young man; willing to work on a farm, garden, or care of horses, cows, drive, or make himself useful; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, TO GO ON A GENtleman's place three miles in the country; he must be experienced in the care of horses and carriages, and willing to make himself useful; wages $20 per month, with board. Apply to J. R. D., Box No. 3,139 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 FOURTH-av., a number of select servants, for excellent situations, of all nations; parlor-maids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A BUSINESS CLERK; MUST BE A good penman, honest, temperate, and have good business capacity, one used to legal forms and conveyancing preferred. Call at SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, are making as high as $20 per day with "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," worth $20 to any family; only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER by a dry goods jobbing house. Address Box No. 1,444 Post-office, giving name, qualifications and references, and amount of salary expected.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS; ONE who can give good references as to character, capability, &c., may hear of a desirable situation by applying at No. 35 University-place.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, RESPECTABLE boy in a wholesale house; references required. A. M. & B. CERF, No. 81 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

MONDAY EVENING, March 5,
EDWIN BOOTH
in his great role of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU,
RICHELIEU,
presented with its unequaled splendor of
SCENERY,
COSTUMES, &c.

Messrs. Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble, Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss K. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c., in the cast.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 7¾.

SPECIAL.

Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing, in reply to many communications received, that to meet the wishes of the public

MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will give a
GRAND HAMLET MATINEE
on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 7,
on which occasion he will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET.
HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.
BENEFIT OF
MR. CHARLES BARRON,
Who will appear as
OTHELLO.
Iago........................Mr. J. H. Taylor
Desdemona........................Miss Ida Vernon
(who has kindly volunteered.)
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress........Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager........................J. H. SELWYN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT SUCCESS
which has attended the presentation of the present programme it will be repeated
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
consisting of the Extravagant Burlesque Extravaganza entitled
CINDERELLA
E LA COMARE,
OR THE LOVER, THE LACKEY AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
appearing as
CINDERELLA, the Baron's Youngest Daughter,
with
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE
as CLORINDA, the Baron's Eldest Daughter.
NEW SCENERY............by............HAYES
NEW MUSIC............by............THOS. BAKER
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and a POWERFUL CAST.
The performance will commence with the petite Comedy
USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream........Mr. George Fawcett Rowe
In preparation the domestic Drama entitled
DOING FOR THE BEST,
AND A ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

Open at 7½. Begins at 8.
MONDAY,
Second time here, Brougham's popular comedy,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
To be produced with beautiful scenery and appointments and a very full cast.
In which will appear
Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederic Robinson, Chas. Fisher, Young, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, Ward, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Clark.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. FREDERIC ROBINSON.

Never before acted here, Douglas Jerrold's celebrated drama, the RENT DAY, which will be presented with beautiful scenery, appropriate stage appointments, correct costumes and fine cast. Also, Morton's capital farce of the ETON BOY.
WEDNESDAY—6th time—SOCIETY.
THURSDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES.

When will be revived Tom Taylor's highly popular comedy, the UNEQUAL MATCH, with superb scenery and appointments, and attractive distribution.
FRIDAY—THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and AMERICANS IN PARIS.
SATURDAY—SOCIETY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor........................Mr. J. W. LINGARD
Managers....Messrs. J. W. Lingard and Robert Butler.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TWO GREAT COMPANIES
On the same evening.
BUTLER'S
FAMOUS TROUPE,
Late of the AMERICAN THEATRE,
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
In conjunction with the New Bowery Company.
ALL THE FAVORITES.
NEW ACTS, NEW BALLET,
NEW PIECES.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
EVERY EVENING will be presented the comedy, in three acts, of
GIRALDA.
Miss LUCY RUSHTON............as............GIRALDA
To be preceded every evening by the musical farce of
THE KING'S GARDENER.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer............Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager............Mr. J. Schonberg
In preparation, and will shortly be produced, an entirely new SPECTACULAR and MUSICAL PIECE, introducing MECHANICAL AND SCENIC EFFECTS NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

THURSDAY, March 8,
BENEFIT
OF
MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES.
First time this season, Tom Taylor's highly popular comedy,
THE UNEQUAL MATCH,
with superb scenery and appointments, and a very attractive distribution.
Box-book now open.

WALLACK'S.
TUESDAY, March 6,
BENEFIT
OF
Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON.
Never acted here, Douglas Jerrold's celebrated drama, the
RENT DAY,
which will be presented with beautiful scenery, appropriate stage appointments, correct costumes and a fine cast. Also Morton's capital farce of the
ETON BOY.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.
ORATORIO.
Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) Union-square,
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 8,
Will be presented Handel's Grand Oratorio,
SAMSON.
(First time in New-York in 20 years.)
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY
will be assisted on this occasion by the following eminent artists:
Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
Mme. FANNY RAYMOND RITTER,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
and THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Mr. F. J. CONNOLLY............Pianist.
Mr. F. L. RITTER............Conductor.
TICKETS, $1.
For sale at the music stores and principal hotels.

MUSICAL.

A BARGAIN.—TWO EXTRA MAGNIFICENT 7¼ octave pianos; superb rosewood cases, exquisite rich tone, best city makers, and warranted for five years. Will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Apply at BATTERSON'S express and storage rooms, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

MUSIC.—$10 PER QUARTER FOR INSTRUCtion on the piano at the pupil's residence, by an experienced lady teacher. Particular attention paid to those wishing to become teachers. Address, for three days, MUSIC, Box No. 180 Times Office.

PIANO AND MELODEON FOR SALE CHEAP—A splendid 5-octave rosewood piano-case melodeon, and 6½-octave rosewood piano, in splendid order, for sale. Dr. EDNEY, No. 474½ Broadway.

WM. L. BATTERSON, PIANIST, ATTENDS parties, weddings, &c., at $5 per evening. Residence No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st. Can furnish violin.

DANCING.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. Lessons every day for Children, Ladies, Gentlemen. Redowa, deux temps; six fashionable dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

INSTRUCTION.

WRITING, DRAWING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Evening instruction at J. H. BARLOW'S Academy, No. 1,149 Broadway. Hours 7 to 9. The best place in the City. Ornamental penmanship of all kinds executed to order.

A CASTILIAN GENTLEMAN HAVING A few hours disengaged would give lessons to a few scholars desirous of learning the Spanish language. Address P. A., Box No. 1,073 Post-office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement, having been compelled by reverse of fortune to seek a situation as governess or companion in a family, to teach English, French, music and embroidery, a home with a highly respectable family is desired more particularly than a compensation; will go to the country, but would prefer remaining in the City. Address Mrs. A. F. C., Box No. 119 Times Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private tuition in the classics, English and mathematics. Hours after 12 o'clock. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 119 Times Office.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 6 CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.

PROPOSALS FOR LIGHTING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council, at the Mayor's Office, until MONDAY, March 1?, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the lighting of the streets of the City of Brooklyn with gas, or any other material of light, from dark until daylight each night, for the term of one year; also for the term of ten years; agreeably to the specification provided therefor on file in the office of the Street Commissioner.

Blanks for estimating furnished at the office of the Street Commissioner, and none other will be considered.

Proposals will not be considered unless accompanied with a consent in writing of two sureties of $25,000 each, on each proposal, (who shall qualify as to their responsibility,) that if the contract be awarded to the party proposing, they will become bound as his surety for its faithful performance; and in case he shall neglect or refuse to execute the contract, if so awarded, then that they will pay to the City of Brooklyn the difference between the price so proposed and the price of the next highest bidder, to whom the contract may be awarded. Proposals to be indorsed, "To the Common Council," (specifying the work.)

By order of the Common Council.
J. OAKLEY NODYNE, Street Commissioner.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 26, 1866.

OUR NATIONAL GUARD.

Comprehensive Exhibit of Its Actual and Effective Strength.

How the Force is Located and Arranged.

50,000 Men Enrolled in the State Service.

Nearly 40,000 Men Armed and Equipped for the Field.

The State Arsenals and Storehouses.

The National Guard of the State of New-York has, during the past five years, lost much of its effectiveness by the constant drainage for the benefit of the grand armies of the nation. We are glad to learn that movements well-matured, are on foot for the restoration of this popular service to its old time position and influence, in connection with which the following exhibit will be found interesting:

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

At the commencement of the year 1865, the organization of the National Guard, as contemplated by the Militia Law of 1862, had been, to a great extent, nominally obtained. Nearly every regimental and brigade district had been provided with a formal organization and a full corps of officers, thereby nearly exhausting all power to create new regiments outside the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The principle which had prevailed of carrying out the extreme power of the law of 1862, by furnishing to each Assembly District a regiment, and to each Senatorial District a brigade, had resulted in giving the State (especially in the interior and more rural districts,) an unwieldy roster of skeleton organizations, in many cases without the requisite number of men to enable commandants to parade the minimum force required by law, and frequently their consolidated strength would scarcely exceed the commissions issued to the command. A remedy for this evil was sought during the year 1864, by recourse to the extensive power vested in the Governor to draft into the vacant ranks in such districts failing to furnish the necessary number of volunteers, sufficient men from the "reserve militia" to augment their force to the requisite strength. This, however, did not result successfully, as there were thus brought together an unwilling body of men to serve in ranks which should have been cheerfully filled by citizens volunteering from all professions and classes of society, and requiring of the newly commissioned officers the exercise of qualities of discipline and command for which many proved to be very poorly qualified. In many instances regiments organized under this system either failed to parade at all after the issuance of the conscription orders which first called them together, or else, through the negligence or indifference of commanding officers, they soon fell into a demoralized and disorganized state from which it has been found impossible for them to recover. Such being the state of affairs, it was apparent that in order to secure a thorough and complete accountability for the public property issued to the forces, and to obtain an accurate return as to the state of discipline and proficiency in tactical instruction existing in the several commands, some system of muster and inspection should be established. Other reforms were deemed essential to a complete and thorough organization of the troops, but these could only be secured by several important amendments to the military code. The Legislature of 1865, to some extent, remedied the existing defects, and appropriated $500,000, to be applied in arming and equipping the troops already organized, and such new bodies as should be created during the year.

The scarcity of moneys with which to purchase arms and uniforms for the troops, during 1863 and 1864, considerably embarrassed the authorities in making an equitable distribution of supplies to the commands. To many organizations a small quantity of arms were issued; a few received their proportion of uniforms, but none were fully supplied. In several instances arms and uniforms had been hastily issued in order to place regiments in readiness to march to the relief of the General Government, during the Pennsylvania campaign of 1863, and in nearly every instance where the National Guard went to the field to perform such timely and valiant service for the Union cause, their uniforms and equipments were worn out or destroyed, thereby rendering their claims for further supplies more urgent and deserving than when they were first equipped. Many of the commands formed during 1863 were created during the riots which prevailed in this City, Brooklyn and other portions of the State, and the only end sought was to meet these growing emergencies, or send a given number of men to the relief of the General Government, without pausing to consider whether such organizations would survive the hour to form a permanent portion of our State National Guard. Thus the State has been filled with an overgrowth of organizations, and it is gratifying to see how little of the public military property has been wasted or unworthily bestowed, when all the circumstances under which it was issued are considered. The spirit of patriotism which sent so many volunteers to the field, the enforcement of the draft by the General Government and the enormous bounties offered by the authorities, had tended to reduce the ranks of our militia to such an extent as to render the returns of inspecting officers for the years 1863 and 1864 quite unreliable as a basis upon which to determine the actual strength of the regiments.

INSPECTIONS DURING 1865.

Under these circumstances, the Inspector-General found himself, in the beginning of 1865, compelled to institute a series of inspections throughout the State, and with that end in view his several assistants, in pursuance of special instructions, visited such brigade and regimental districts as required more thorough examination, and in the most guarded and searching manner endeavored to ascertain the true condition of each command. The inspections thus made were in most cases informal, and information was sought which would give the most complete and accurate condition of the command without special regard to the regular channels through which inspection returns of this character are derived. This course was fully justified by the result. As a general rule, brigade commanders were prompt and thorough in their reports, and the information derived by such returns enabled the Inspector-General's Department to act advisedly in certifying the number of uniforms, arms or equipments to which each regiment was entitled, and through those inspections it was found that the number of men actually present for duty varied most materially from the numbers borne upon the rolls, or as exhibited by the inspection returns of brigade inspection for the year previous.

During 1865, the work of arming, equipping and uniforming the National Guard progressed most favorably, and when it became understood that commandants must actually parade their men before they could become the recipients of this property, earnest efforts were put forth in all well organised regiments and companies to augment their numbers and to place themselves upon a satisfactory footing. Those commands which were able to pass the requisite inspections received their arms and uniforms at once. There were many others quite as deserving, who had given the majority of their members to the volunteer service. These members were returning, and, though they at once set about reorganizing and recruiting from veterans of their own class, yet were obliged to wait and are still waiting for arms and uniforms. Upon these regulations there were certified as entitled to be delivered to the different regiments, battalions and batteries of the State, during the year 1865, 20,316 uniforms and 13,230 arms and equipments. Of this number the Quartermaster-General has been enabled to issue, including issues of United States stock, and clothing reimbursed to commands, 17,334 uniforms, and the Commissary-General 13,230 arms. The following are the principal articles inspected during the year 1865, viz.: 1,683 uniform overcoats; 9,538 pairs of uniform trousers; 13,599 uniform jackets; 15,968 fatigue caps; 10,763 Springfield rifled muskets and appendages: 519 revolver pistols; 14,000 complete sets of infantry accoutrements; 500 complete sets of cavalry equipments; 60,000 blank cartridges—cal. 58; and 36,000 percussion caps.

ACTUAL EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

One of the many advantages accruing from this system of muster, is the large saving of moneys paid annually to organizations, as a regimental fund. Heretofore, the fund of $500 has been drawn from the treasury upon the certificate of the Adjutant-General that the regiment was organized according to law; now it is only payable upon the additional certificate of the Inspector-General, that the regiment had made a proper return of muster-rolls, and that "such rolls make a satisfactory exhibit of the members of the regiment and of the State properly issued thereto." In numerous instances of the non-compliance with this requirement, a large amount has been saved to the State.

As an exhibit of the actual strength of the National Guard, the facts demonstrated by this muster and inspection are of the most interesting and satisfactory character, and we learn from the returns that the aggregate force of the National Guard consists of:

Officers and men of all arms of service	49,906
Of these there are serviceably armed	39,418
Serviceably equipped	35,958
Uniformed complete	4,170

This effective force is divided into 27 brigades, 88 regiments infantry, 3 regiments cavalry, 1 regiment artillery, and 9 battalions and batteries of various arms. Two regiments have been disbanded during the year and one consolidated. Three new regiments have been organized in the City of New-York from veteran volunteers; these commands are included in the official estimates of our aggregate forces. There are also borne upon the records at headquarters numerous regimental organizations which represent no actual force beyond a score of indifferent commissioned officers. These commands may properly be designated as "paper regiments," and they will no doubt be disbanded at an early day. The aggregate increase in the organized force during the year 1865 has been 11,604, while the aggregate decrease has been 4,937, showing a total gain during the year of 6,667, officers and men. In order to complete the equipment of the National Guard to a standard of 50,000 men of all arms, exclusive of commissioned officers, something over 18,000 uniforms and 13,000 arms will be required. During 1865 the State Legislature removed the restriction of 30,000 prescribed by the enactment of 1862, thereby opening the way for a maximum force of 32 brigades and 128 regiments, beside such battalions and batteries as the Commander-in-Chief might, in certain localities, specially authorize. With no other restriction, a force of over 128,000 may be created, if required, at any future time.

NUMERICAL STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BY REGIMENTS.

As a matter of interest, we append a tabular statement of the strength of the different regiments composing the several divisions:

FIRST DIVISION.

Regiments	Total Present.	Total Absent.	Present and Absent.					Equipped and armed.	Uniformed complete.	Total strength of Regiments in 1861.
			Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commiss'd Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.			
1st Cav	160	169	30	42	..	257	329	246	265	313
2d Inf	307	160	26	49	23	369	467	250	250	112
3d Cav	395	263	42	84	9	523	658	535	486	531
71st Inf	379	278	37	89	22	509	657	500	500	561
73d Inf	70	47	10	13	1	93	117	107	107	109
77th Inf	229	48	25	21	2	229	277	212	252	65
90th Inf	255	282	29	57	4	427	517	300	300	272
1st Art	366	274	42	101	9	488	640	458	503	589
3d Inf	256	228	31	60	11	382	484	300	400	n'w
5th Inf	572	281	42	134	50	627	853	712	712	620
6th Inf	409	267	38	104	35	499	676	461	502	552
12th Inf	495	214	43	107	43	516	709	500	500	561
84th Inf	397	354	39	116	36	560	751	574	570	573
96th Inf	407	186	32	98	47	416	593	490	453	378
1st Inf	395	...	19	..	..	376	395	200	250	n'w
7th Inf	848	401	43	143	70	993	1249	1000	1030	1100
8th Inf	427	252	33	85	22	539	679	496	518	620
9th Inf	280	128	27	58	..	323	408	326	326	242
37th Inf	356	243	38	106	40	415	599	490	490	521
55th Inf	325	186	32	81	13	385	511	420	420	333
4th Inf	256	144	19	37	12	332	400	350	400	n'w
11th Inf	521	180	35	98	26	542	701	562	562	606
22d Inf	496	179	34	93	51	497	675	534	575	571
69th Inf	374	259	43	94	13	483	633	402	300	609
79th Inf	238	99	18	27	2	290	337	200	200	337
95th Inf	234	229	25	69	5	364	463	302	300	463

SECOND DIVISION.

Regiments	Total Present.	Total Absent.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commiss'd Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Equipped and armed.	Uniformed complete.	Total strength of Regiments in 1861.
1st H. A	181	181	20	49	..	243	312	250	250	289
13th Inf	318	235	30	73	2	448	553	432	438	452
14th Inf	283	254	35	83	38	381	537	400	500	523
28th Inf	544	117	36	97	19	509	661	500	256	426
2d Cav	337	212	30	77	10	428	549	453	412	515
15th Inf	269	55	31	48	5	240	324	278	278	324
16th Inf	384	115	37	76	25	361	499	384	428	363
89th Inf	334	159	36	76	14	367	493	350	300	445
17th Inf	134	77	12	36	4	159	211	185	185	192
18th Inf	210	144	23	64	4	263	354	300	300	72
57th Inf	331	106	28	67	8	334	437	310	340	403
How. Bat	46	11	4	14	..	39	57	..	62	39
23d Inf	373	339	40	109	16	547	712	580	564	621
47th Inf	283	219	31	78	6	387	502	378	378	432
52d Inf	285	283	27	67	12	462	568	462	462	282
56th Inf	149	354	25	49	..	419	503	382	..	438
Brigade*	880	190	71	131	9	859	1070	1000	1000	1070

* No rolls of Twenty-second Brigade received. The above statement is from report of Brig.-Gen. WM. R. BROWN, dated June 15, 1865.

THIRD DIVISION.

Regiments	Total Present.	Total Absent.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commiss'd Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Equipped and armed.	Uniformed complete.	Total strength of Regiments in 1861.
21st Inf	341	134	30	79	10	356	475	429	308	363
86th Inf	312	367	39	80	21	539	679	547	408	641
Bat. A. Art	124	....	4	14	1	105	124	....	....	....
Squ'n Cav	94	48	6	21	2	113	142	100	100	....
4th As. D. I	164	....	9	9	..	146	164	....	....	....
10th Inf	572	519	40	109	27	915	1091	779	779	827
25th Inf	463	226	44	110	..	535	689	639	523	507
82d Inf	278	222	32	62	12	394	500	35	300	333
24th Inf	528	390	40	128	23	727	918	737	737	636
72d Inf	480	213	37	92	39	525	693	556	400	570
97th Inf	346	188	36	77	15	406	534	42	300	342
30th Inf	297	177	38	80	15	341	474	150	....	398
111th Inf	226	158	31	62	8	283	384	60	....	384

FOURTH DIVISION.

Regiments	Total Present.	Total Absent.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commiss'd Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Equipped and armed.	Uniformed complete.	Total strength of Regiments in 1861.
14th Brig.*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15th Brig.*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35th Inf	124	249	20	57	6	280	373	270	200	307
36th Inf	197	152	31	72	..	246	349	....	....	349
87th Inf	213	316	29	61	1	438	529	400	400	517
94th Inf	185	245	36	74	2	318	430	120	....	412

* The 14th and 15th Brigades are unorganized.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Regiments	Total Present.	Total Absent.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commiss'd Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Equipped and armed.	Uniformed complete.	Total strength of Regiments in 1861.
26th Inf	323	235	36	91	25	406	558	300	300	558
29th Inf	467	304	39	109	11	612	771	400	400	759
40th Inf	304	106	28	73	19	290	410	400	300	405
Bat. A Ar	66	75	4	14	3	120	141	100	100	106
38th Inf	374	123	38	92	17	350	497	230	300	365
39th Inf	504	235	35	90	16	598	739	525	....	705
41st Inf	521	205	36	105	15	570	726	640	112	531
81st Inf	161	103	25	10	..	229	264	200	....	191
27th Inf	432	159	31	94	7	459	591	524	524	545
83d Inf	350	280	37	87	11	495	630	415	400	515
104th Inf	319	213	39	95	8	390	532	422	....	508
108th Inf	505	372	36	100	22	719	877	600	400	645
42d Inf	465	349	41	109	25	633	814	504	400	735
43d Inf	343	304	40	113	25	469	647	506	300	637
76th Inf	354	406	38	102	15	605	760	400	400	663
103d Inf	342	95	39	88	17	293	437	364	250	285
165th Inf	243	134	34	65	8	270	377	200	....	229

SIXTH DIVISION.

Regiments	Total Present.	Total Absent.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commiss'd Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Equipped and armed.	Uniformed complete.	Total strength of Regiments in 1861.
Bat. A. Inf	179	115	27	48	17	202	294	157	215	208
45th Inf	105	165	13	38	..	219	270	218	156	252
101st Inf	286	269	38	91	25	401	555	460	380	472
49th Inf	256	195	34	75	8	334	451	128	25	439
109th Inf	257	221	38	82	..	358	478	....	....	432
Bat. A. Ar*	....	130	....	....	....	130	130	128	100	130
1st Bat. C.*	....	131	....	....	....	131	131	100	128	131
75th Inf*	....	376	....	....	....	276	376	490	490	376
48th Inf	359	383	36	101	11	594	742	569	421	680
51st Inf	478	405	38	112	23	710	883	730	715	808
85th Inf	347	306	37	100	9	507	653	480	420	645
88th Inf	368	422	37	190	18	635	790	480	427	790
44th Inf	77	129	12	37	3	154	206	80	....	206
50th Inf	336	135	38	97	28	308	471	367	387	148
110th Inf	107	112	20	38	5	156	219	....	73	189

* No rolls received from these commands. The above figures are estimated from reports received during the year 1865.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Regiments	Total Present.	Total Absent.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commiss'd Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Equipped and armed.	Uniformed complete.	Total strength of Regiments in 1861.
66th Inf	329	96	38	85	9	293	425	325	330	127
104th Inf	269	131	37	73	8	282	400	300	260	265
106th Inf	332	207	38	96	13	392	539	....	....	226
1st Bat. L. A	127	44	12	23	4	132	171	127	127	111
54th Inf	363	267	39	87	19	485	630	413	500	472
58th Inf	82	169	22	41	4	184	251	....	....	251
59th Inf	257	113	34	75	7	254	370	300	....	297
107th Inf	489	218	34	92	..	581	707	....	....	707
66th Inf*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80th Inf	166	402	40	83	..	445	568	77	....	299
90th Inf*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* No rolls received from the 66th and 90th Regiments.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Regiments	Total Present.	Total Absent.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commiss'd Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Equipped and armed.	Uniformed complete.	Total strength of Regiments in 1861.
26th Brig.*	....	625	....	....	....	625	625	312	300	625
30th Brig.†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
65th Inf	170	228	27	62	20	289	398	371	350	186
74th Inf	260	202	32	80	7	343	482	427	427	214
98th Inf	243	138	29	68	9	275	381	250	250	270
61st Inf	205	208	31	72	11	299	413	....	....	361
67th Inf	179	263	37	88	5	332	442	[illegible]	[illegible]	350

* No rolls of 26th Brigade received. The above statement is from the report of Brig.-Gen. D. S. FORBES, dated June 2, 1865.

† 30th Brigade is unorganized.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF NEW-YORK, BY DIVISIONS.

Divisions.	Total Present.	Total Absent.	Total Present and Absent.	Armed and Equipped.	Uniformed.	Total strength of Divisions in 1864.
1st Division	9,400	5,351	14,751	10,677	10,971	10,638
2d Division	5,291	3,051	8,342	6,644	6,207	6,866
3d Division	4,225	2,642	6,867	4,767	3,855	5,001
4th Division	719	962	1,681	730	600	1,585
5th Division	6,073	3,698	9,771	6,840	4,196	8,482
6th Division	3,155	3,494	6,649	4,536	3,917	5,906
7th Division	2,414	1,647	4,061	1,877	1,157	2,755
8th Division	1,057	1,664	2,721	1,480	1,327	2,006
Total	32,334	22,509	54,843	37,611	32,220	43,239

LOCALIZATION OF THE FORCES.

The entire force representing the New-York State National Guard is divided into eight grand divisions, each containing four or more brigades. The First Division, comprising the City and County of New-York, has four well organized brigades, presenting an aggregate force of 13,328 men; of these about 11,000 are fully armed, equipped and uniformed. The Second Division, comprising the City of Brooklyn and the populous towns along the banks of the lower Hudson, consists of five brigades, with an aggregate force of 7,580 men; of these over 6,200 are fully armed, equipped and uniformed. The Third Division, comprising the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Washington, Columbia, Greene, Ulster and Dutchess, has four brigades, parading an aggregate strength of 6,002 men; nearly 4,000 are armed, equipped and uniformed. The Fourth Division comprises within its extended jurisdiction the frontier counties of Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton; also the Counties of Lewis, Essex and Warren. The Sixteenth Brigade has a nominal organization in the Counties of Jefferson and Lewis, but the aggregate returns from this entire division exhibit a total force of only 1,438 men, of whom about 800 are armed and uniformed. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Brigades are as yet unorganized. The Fifth Division, comprising the Counties of Cortland, Delaware, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Otsego, Schoharie, Schenectady, Madison and Chenango, is the largest and most inaccessible territorial district in the State. It has but one city (Schenectady) and few populous towns. This division returns an aggregate organized force of 9,130, of which nearly 8,000 are armed and equipped, and 5,000 uniformed. The Sixth Division comprises the counties of Onondaga, Oswego, Oneida, Cayuga, Tompkins, Seneca, Tioga and Broome, and reports a total force of 6,139; 4,416 are fully armed, equipped and uniformed. The Seventh Division comprises the counties of Wayne, Monroe, Ontario, Steuben, Livingston, Chemung, Niagara, Genesee and Orleans, and presents an aggregate force of 3,674, of which 1,635 are armed and equipped, 1,157 uniformed. The Eighth Division comprises the counties of Allegany, Wyoming, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. The reported aggregate strength of which is 2,614, of which but about 1,400 are armed, equipped and uniformed suitably for service. This available force is massed in the organizations of the Thirty-first Brigade in the County of Erie.

STATE ARSENALS AND STOREHOUSES.

The State Arsenal in New-York City is located on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and is the headquarters of the Commissary-General of ordnance. It is a large and substantial brick building three stories high. The entire upper room is devoted to a drill-room for the National Guard, and although too small for the convenient manœuvre of a respectable battalion, still it is frequently used by those commands of the City which are unprovided with suitable armory accommodations, and is a most serviceable room for the inspection and muster of new organizations.

By paragraph 1 of General Orders, No. 21, Adjutant-General's Office, July 25, 1865, the Arsenals of New-York, Albany and Buffalo are designated as arsenals for storage and issue; and it was ordered that "arms and ordnance stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, will not be stored at any arsenals and armories except such as may have been, or hereafter may be issued to some organization of the National Guard."

By paragraph 2, the New-York Arsenal was designated as the sole arsenal for repairs; and by paragraph 3, the principal office and military storehouse of the Quartermaster-General was established at the New-York Arsenal.

This concentration of all the unissued military property, and placing the same under the immediate supervision of the heads of the two property departments, has given the State additional security for the proper preservation and legitimate control of the military stores. The arsenals at Albany and Buffalo have also been carefully inspected during 1865, and are at present in good condition. Repairs have been made to both structures, and they are now suitable repositories of such military stores as are required to be kept therein. The arsenal at Syracuse is in good repair, and is occupied by several commands of the Twenty-fourth Brigade. There is no adequate room in this building for the proper storage of the artillery gun-carriages and caissons belonging to Capt. BRAND's Light Battery, at present attached to the Twenty-fourth Brigade. The guns, carriages and caissons are stored in a dilapidated shanty, attached to the rear of the arsenal structure. It is a mere temporary lean-to and leaks badly. Besides exposing such valuable and perishable property to the ravages of the weather, the building is insecure against the assault of a mob or the torch of the incendiary.

The State Arsenal at Brooklyn is in good repair, and is adequate to the requirements of the National Guard in that city. It has a spacious and convenient drill-room, and is the headquarters of one of the city organizations. No unissued property is stored there.

The arsenal at Troy is of little practicable value. It is small and badly arranged, and in a poor state of repair. It is inadequate to the requirements of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, and unsuitable for the storage of arms or ordnance. It is now proposed that the entire building be sold, and a proper and commodious arsenal erected with the proceeds of such sale.

There are State arsenals also located at Auburn, Utica, Ballston, Batavia, Corning, Canandaigua, Dunkirk, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Schoharie and Westport. Nearly all of these buildings require a greater or less degree of repair. With few exceptions these village arsenals are of little practicable service to the National Guard, and are scarcely worth the expense of keeping in repair. They are mainly small unsightly structures, scarcely furnishing accommodations for a single company, and usually situated in such inaccessible localities as to be of no value as an armory or drill room for the local organizations.

In his report the Inspector-General states that he would recommend their immediate sale, but for the fact that they would scarcely realize the cost of necessary advertising.

In accordance with chapter 649, laws of 1865, the arsenal at Middleburgh, Schoharie County, was sold, and the proceeds applied in putting the old stone fort at Schoharie in such state of repair as to render it suitable for an armory. By chapter 466, laws of 1865, $30,000 was appropriated for the erection of an arsenal in the City of Rochester. The act designated Quartermaster-General MERRITT, Inspector-General BATCHELDER, and Brig.-Gen. JOHN WILLIAMS, of Rochester, as the Commissioners to accept from the city a suitable site for the arsenal structure, and to superintend and control the expenditure of the sum of money thus appropriated.

A site offered in August last by the City authorities was, however, declined on account of danger from flood. Since then more eligible grounds have been selected, and next Spring work will be commenced thereon. The Inspector-General expresses the regret that the amount appropriated is not a much larger sum, as $30,000 will scarcely defray the expense of erecting an arsenal of respectable dimensions and appearance.

NATIONAL GUARD MOVEMENTS.

Concerts and Receptions—Drills—Promotions and Resignations—Elections—Miscellaneous Gossip.

We present a *résumé* of the movements in the National Guard during the week:

BATTALION AND WING DRILLS.

On Friday evening a battalion drill of the right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment took place at the spacious Armory of the Regiment, in Fourteenth-street. We were surprised to see so slim an attendance, there being scarcely sixty files under arms. The list of fines must have been heavy. We noticed also that two of the companies were obliged to use corporals as left guides. A sergeant's fine may be beneficial to the company treasury, but it always tends to injure the efficiency of the commands in the long run. Lieut.-Col. POST exercised the battalion with considerable discretion, giving prominence to the movement of marching forward in line of battle, and changing direction to the left. The latter movement had never before been executed by the command, and therefore does not invite criticism. We would, however, suggest to the gentlemen acting as right and left general guides, that a perusal of the tactics would prove beneficial. There is no necessity for the right guide to watch the movements of the left guide, as strict attention is necessary in observing the arc of direction. The execution of the manual evinced a commendable accuracy in the company drills. The left wing will assemble for battalion drill next Friday evening. Major TOWNSEND will assume command.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment had a battalion drill on WASHINGTON's Birthday, at the City Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets. The faded and war-worn tricolor borne by the Fifty-fifth New-York Volunteers, which organization drew its first nourishment from its namesake in the National Guard, was presented to the command by Col. CONKLING, of the Eighty-fourth, in a neat speech. Brevet Maj.-Gen. DE TROBRIAND went out with the Fifty-fifth Volunteers as Colonel. Col. LE GAL's Regiment made a fine appearance.

The right and left wings of the Fifth Regiment will assemble for drill at the City Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, during the month, as follows: Right wing, consisting of Companies D, H, G, K and C, on Thursday, March 8, and Tuesday, March 27; left wing, consisting of Companies B, I, E, A and F, on Friday, March 9, and Friday, March 30. The line will be formed at 8 P. M. precisely.

The right wing of the Seventh Regiment, consisting of Companies D, C, H, G and K, will assemble for battalion drill to-morrow evening. Line to be formed at 8 o'clock. The left wing, consisting of Companies A, B, E, F and I, will also assemble for drill the following evening, Tuesday, March 6. Neither of these drills will be open to the public.

ELECTIONS.

In the Sixth Regiment an election was to have been held on the 27th ult., to fill the vacancy caused by the recent resignation of Col. JOEL MASON. Col. LOUIS BURGER, commanding Second Brigade, was present, and presided, but it appearing that all the notices of election had not been properly served, the election was adjourned. It is not known when the new election will take place.

In the Eighth Regiment the following elections are announced: E. P. PHILLIPS, Jr., First Lieutenant Company I, (Troop,) Feb. 14, 1866, *vice* KETTLEMAN, resigned; S. M. SWIFT, Second Lieutenant Company I, Feb. 14, 1866, *vice* PHILLIPS, promoted; W. S. BANTA, Fourth Lieutenant Company I, Feb. 14, 1866, *vice* SWIFT, promoted.

On the 28th ult., an election was held at the regimental Armory to fill the vacancy in Co. E, Fifth Regiment, caused by the promotion of Capt. HILLEBRAND to the majority. After a ballot was taken Lieut. JACOB ELLER was declared elected Captain of the company, and Second Lieut. JOHN KIMMEL First Lieutenant. Both elections were unanimous. Major J. HILLEBRAND presided.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. HART.

The monthly meeting of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, was held on last Friday evening, at the Armory, in Fourteenth-street. After the transaction of some routine business, resolutions were presented by a Committee, composed of WM. C. BESSON, Chairman; JOHN H. WEST and DANIEL POMEROY, expressive of the feelings of the Company at the death of BENJAMIN S. HART, as follows:

Whereas, We have received with profound sensibility the announcement of the death of our late President, BENJAMIN S. HART; and

Whereas, Our duty leads us to some expression of our regard for him as a member, and sorrow for his loss, therefore,

Resolved, That we will ever cherish his memory as one who gained our highest estimation by his fine attainments of mind and suavity of manner, shown in his active interest while with us, and who labored so assiduously for our welfare; that to his kind consideration we are most justly indebted for our prosperity in the early history of our organization.

Resolved, That we will manifest our respect for the deceased, and our sympathy for his bereaved family by draping the Armory-room in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which an election took place to fill vacancies, and resulted as follows: JOHN C. HANEY elected President, vice B. S. HART deceased. JOSEPH W. WILDEY elected Vice-President, vice HANEY promoted.

CHANGES AND RESIGNATIONS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending March 3, 1866.

Sixth Division—PARK WHEELER, Quartermaster, Feb. 24, *vice* HENRY T. CASEY, absent from district.

Fifth Brigade—GEORGE CHAPPEL, Aid-de-Camp, Feb. 26, *vice* JOHN L. BERGEN, resigned.

Third Regiment of Infantry—GEORGE H. GRAY, First Lieutenant, Feb. 26, *vice* ROBY, declined.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry—F. W. WEBER, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 26, *vice* JOHN SCHUISTER, resigned.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry—STEPHEN REPALJO, Jr., Second Lieutenant, Feb. 27, *vice* N. B. MILLSPAUGH, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry—MARTIN F. MCMAHON, Colonel, Feb. 26, *vice* BAGLEY, resigned.

DANIEL STRAIN, Adjutant, Feb. 26, *vice* FOGARTY, resigned.

Eighty-ninth Regiment of Infantry—JAMES M. EDALL, First Lieutenant, Feb. 27, *vice* A. L. FOLK, resigned.

Ninety-fifth Regiment of Infantry—WILLIAM F. ROACH, First Lieutenant, Feb. 26, *vice* JAMES C. CORBETT, resigned.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending March 3, 1866:

Feb. 26, Eleventh Regiment, AUGUST BUSSE, Second Lieutenant, ill health.

Feb. 26, Eleventh Regiment, H. BERENDES, Captain, ill health.

Feb. 20, Twenty-fifth Regiment, JOHN APLEY, First Lieutenant, declined.

Feb. 25, Twenty-eighth Regiment, ADAM KEMMER, Second Lieutenant, declined.

Feb. 25, Ninety-fifth Regiment, RICHARD BLAKE, Second Lieutenant, declined.

Feb. 25, Fifth Regiment, HENRY WAMKEN, Second Lieutenant, declined.

Feb. 25, Twenty-third Regiment, D. C. BOSWORTH, First Lieutenant, absence from district.

"MUSIC AND MYSTERY."

On Tuesday evening the officers and members of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, gave an entertainment to their numerous friends at their Armory, over Centre Market. From the well-known musical talent of several of the members of the Company the affair promised to be a highly successful one, and as such drew together a large and enthusiastic audience. The Armory was tastefully decorated with bunting and the colors of the Company, and the appearance of the rooms (which in their every-day aspect are simply a disgrace to the City) were completely changed by the presence of so large a number of flags and banners. By the time the concert commenced not one of the numerous seats provided could be obtained, and during the entire entertainment a large number were compelled to stand. The following was the programme of the evening:

Quartette, "How sweet it is to Meet Again," Mrs. HEDDEN, Miss SEE, Messrs. SEE and SYPHER; dance, "Espagnole," J. M. THOMPSON; solo, "Skylark," Miss ——; quartette, "Sword of Bunker Hill," Messrs. HARDEN, HEDDEN, SEE and SYPHER; solo, "Linger not, Darling," J. G. ATHERTON; quartette, "Rock of Liberty," Mrs. HEDDEN, Miss SEE, Messrs. SEE and SYPHER; solo, "Five o'clock in the Morning," Miss ——; quartette, "Columbia, we Love Thee," Miss SEE, Messrs. HARDEN, SEE and SYPHER; solo and chorus, "Come Home, Father," Mrs. HEDDEN; solo, "Beware," W. H. HARDEN; quartette, "There's Beauty Everywhere," Mrs. HEDDEN, Miss SEE, Messrs. SEE and SYPHER; duett, "Larboard Watch," (by request) Messrs. SEE and SYPHER; solo, "Moor'd is my Boat," W. H. HARDEN; solo, comic, selected, J. G. ATHERTON; fantasia, "Charlie is my Darling," J. M. THOMSON.

After this part of the entertainment, Prof. DYBRA gave an amusing melange of sleight of hand illusions, doing eight or ten feats in a neat and clever way. Emboldened by his success the Professor surprised everybody by making coffee from sawdust. This discovery was made in camp by Prof. DYBRA, and several companies thereby supplied with a cheap and excellent coffee, as were the audience on Tuesday evening. Taken all in all, Company H achieved a genuine success with their evening of music and mystery, and the experiment will doubtless bear repetition.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

We hear many complaints regarding the present status of the Brooklyn Fourteenth. Some of the companies are languishing, and the members becoming careless under the existing state of affairs; Companies G, and F, are especially mentioned by those conversant with the interior arrangements of the organization. Companies C, D and H, are, however, striving to keep themselves in a state of perfect organization, and their heads are as yet above water. That the Fourteenth is in imminent danger of losing its high prestige, won during the war, seems to be the opinion in military circles in Brooklyn, and as usual in such cases, we hear a dozen different causes assigned for this lamentable state of affairs. We do not purpose to enter into a discussion of this painful subject, but we must say that it is high time that some energetic steps were taken to eradicate these alleged evils, and restore the gallant and ever-faithful Fourteenth to the leading position its services and reputation entitle it to in the ranks of the Second Division. Col. FOWLER must look to his laurels, or he will soon find that his regiment is only a second rate one.

Col. CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, has, in a recent order, called the attention of the officers and members of the regiment to the importance of correcting all errors in the "Roll of Honor" of the several companies, preparatory to its publication in connection with the address of Maj.-Gen. DIX.

The Fourth Regiment, Veteran Zouaves, are progressing quite rapidly toward the completion of the four remaining companies not yet organized. The recent parade of this promising command, on the 22d ult., no doubt had a good effect in aiding the officers engaged in recruiting for the new companies. Over 400 men have been uniformed, and nearly that number fully armed and equipped.

Very little is known as yet of the actual progress of the First Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) as no formal parade has been made by the command. We understand, however, that Col. HAWKINS and his Board of Officers are hard at work, with good results. Uniforms are being rapidly manufactured, and nearly every man enrolled so far has received his outfit.

The Seventh Regiment gave their tenth and last promenade concert of the present season last evening, at their handsome armory. The occasion was well attended by a gathering of beauty and fashion, despite the unpropitious state of the weather. Prof. GRAFFULA and his splendid band furnished the music. During the evening all of the company rooms were thrown open for the convenience and inspection of the members.

A Sunday paper, speaking of the Third and Fourth Veterans, on the 22d ult., stated that many of the members on parade were intoxicated and disorderly. In behalf of the officers of both these organizations, we desire to contradict the statement, as the conduct of both regiments was decorous and soldierly.

We learn from the *Army Navy and Journal*, that the Fifty-fourth New-York Infantry, Col. EUGENE A. KOZLAY, the last regiment from New-York in service in South Carolina, will be mustered out at Charleston in a few days. Cannot a proper reception be arranged for this veteran and deserving organization?

Col. JOACHIM MAIDHOF, the Commandant of the Eleventh Rifles, is about to sail for Europe on a visit to his native land. During his absence Lieut.-Col. LUX will assume command of the Eleventh.

A meeting of the Directors of the Seventy-first Regiment Association, of which Col. TRAFFORD is President, was held on the 26th ult., at the Regimental Armory. The capital stock of the Association was fixed at $100,000, and subscription books were opened. The act of incorporation requires that five hundred shares be subscribed, and ten per cent. be paid in before commencing operations. P. R. WILKINS, Esq., was elected Treasurer, and Ex-Judge KIRKLAND, Attorney.

The resignation of Col. TRAFFORD, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has not been formally accepted by Gen. SPICER, commanding the First Brigade. Col. TRAFFORD retires from the command of the American Guard on account of the press of business engagements. He has been connected with the State militia nearly thirteen years.

Col. J. D. KREHBIEL of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, was recently made the recipient of a very handsome set of horse equipments, as a mark of esteem from the Board of Officers.

The Board of Officers of the Eighth Regiment will hold a special meeting to-morrow evening, 5th inst., for the purpose of transacting important business.

The Engineer Corps of the Fifth Regiment will give their first annual ball on Wednesday evening, March 21, at the Harmonic Garden, Nos. 139 and 145 Essex-street. We learn that great preparations are being made in anticipation of the event.

Col. BENDIX is achieving a great success in swelling the ranks of his Veteran Regiment (the Fourth) since the parade on WASHINGTON's Birthday. Company drills are now in constant progress, and a high state of discipline will be the speedy result.

The Thirteenth Regiment gave the closing concert of the season, on the 24th ult., at the State Arsenal in Brooklyn. The music was furnished by GRAFFULA's Seventh Regiment Band. These concerts have been uniformly successful.

FENIANISTIC.

The Effect of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland—Proposed Mass Meeting in Jones' Wood to-day—"A Public Scandal to Religion and an Outrage to the Feelings of all Good Catholics."—Prohibiting Pastoral of Archbishop McCloskey.

Since the subsidence of the flurry to which the ROBERTS and O'MAHONEY *fiasco* gave rise, the Fenian element has been comparatively quiet. However energetic the Brotherhood may have been in their arduous labors, there was but little noise above-ground, and the bulk of the population slept soundly over the mines which the highly imaginative minority supposed to honey-comb Manhattan. Occasionally an indefatigable reporter invaded the sanctuary of the Senate or crossed the sacred threshold of "*Le Palais de Rue Septième*," to discover a mysterious something out of which were fabricated some stirring paragraphs with which the not over-anxious reading thousands were duly fed. Occasionally as the mails arrived from Europe, some sensation was occasioned by news of the arrest of another batch of desperadoes in the land of shamrocks, and the seizure upon their persons of a seditious ballad, a percussion cap or some other deadly instrument, or the discovery of another foundry in Dublin, or its purlieus, with its furnaces worn threadbare in the manufacture of shot and shell. With these exceptions, however, the common people had no contributions in the news way lately, anent the Fenians of a mentally-disturbing character.

The news by the mails of the *Asia*, published in the reports of Friday, was, however, of a kind to stir up again to outward manifestation the Irish element among us. The announcement of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* throughout Ireland, notwithstanding that it was doubtless long expected, seemed to take the F. B.'s completely by surprise, and was quickly followed by meetings of and consultations in the various Centres in this and the neighboring cities. The morning papers were bought up long before 10 o'clock, and second and evening editions were equally sought for. Crowds gathered round the bulletin-boards, and boys screamed extras through the streets.

At this moment the prevailing idea among Irishmen is that by this time the suspension of the *habeas corpus* has precipitated the intended movement, and that it is highly probable that the outbreak has begun, or is on the verge of its beginning. Animated by this idea, and proposing to give the aid so long talked of to their countrymen in Ireland, the leaders of the fraternity on this side now issue stirring appeals to the Brotherhood throughout the country. Mysterious modes of reaching Ireland rapidly are dreamed of, as are many other ways of a like imagination, of withering by instantaneous lightnings the "right arm of British tyranny."

Whatever may be the varying opinions of outsiders, whether they wish Ireland her individual nationality or not—whether they think the present movement supposed to aim in that direction, wise or mad—as likely to lead to success or overwhelm the unhappy country in a new disaster—one thing is certain, that if there be any mode of reaching Ireland with men or material from Manhattan, they "don't see it."

A mass meeting is advertised, with a flourish of trumpets and bad taste, for to-day, to be held in Jones' Wood, to which Secretary SEWARD, HENRY WARD BEECHER, RICHARD O'GORMAN, and a number of less eloquent speakers are invited. Most of the gentlemen whose names are advertised in this connection will be ungrateful enough to stay away, and possibly absurd enough to be displeased that orations should be expected from them on Fenianism or any other folly, in Jones' Wood, especially on Sunday.

It is not unlikely too that a very large number of the expected crowd will absent themselves in obedience to the following pastoral of the Catholic Archbishop of New-York, which will be read this morning by the clergymen of the different churches in the episcopate from their altars:

Archbishop of New-York.
To the Rev. ——

REV. DEAR SIR: I learn with much pain and regret that it is proposed by some of the leaders of the Fenian movement to hold a mass meeting to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, in Jones' Woods. As most of those, unfortunately, who are connected with this movement, profess themselves Catholics, I feel it my duty to beg of you to admonish and exhort your people to take no part in what must be regarded as an open profanation of the Lord's day, an act of public scandal to religion, and an outrage to the feelings of all good Catholics, especially in this holy season of Lent. Such an act can hardly fail to provoke the anger of God, no less than the sorrow and indignation of all sincere Christians.

Very sincerely yours in Christ,
† JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

THE TRUANT HOME INVESTIGATION.

Evidence of Elizabeth Anderson, Virginia Estel, Clara Williams, Elizabeth Wolff, Sarah Doremus, Georgiana Acker, Ellen Randall, Lucinda May, and Mary Morey for the Prosecution.

Defence of Mr. Van Epps—Evidence of Dr. Jones, Rev. B. K. Pierce and Dr. Brockett.

Argument and Resignation of Mr. Van Epps.

Owing to certain disagreements in the Committee as to the course to be recommended in their first report of the Van Epps case, the matter was postponed for a week, and will be, if the programme is not varied, brought up to-morrow. We have the evidence in detail before us, together with the defence of Mr. VAN EPPS and the testimony of his witnesses. As the whole would occupy more space than we can give, and as the manner in which the facts are presented is somewhat objectionable for general reading, we have prepared the following synopsis of the case, which, together with Mr. VAN EPPS' closing appeal and resignation of his position are for the first time made known to the public.

THE CHARGES

are as follows:

Elizabeth Anderson, 14 years of age, native of Hudson, resident of the Truant Home one year and eight months, testified that Mr. Van Epps had frequently punished her for improper conduct, sometimes alone and sometimes in the presence of others; that he had taken improper liberties with her in the hospital, and had kissed her in his office; that he lifted her clothing over her head, and kept it there while he whipped her; that other girls (naming them) had told her of his doing the same to them; that he had threatened her that if any of the girls told of these things, he would put them in prison.

Virginia Estel, lived corner of Carlton-avenue and Wyckoff-street, fifteen years old, resident of the Home three years, testified that Mr. Van Epps had punished her for lying; that he had removed her underclothing and pulled her clothes over her head; that he had taken liberties with her and kissed her, and said he would punish her more if anything was said about it; that at the time she was punished she was in no fit condition for it, and that certain improper conversation passed between them.

Clara Williams, formerly of Utica, eighteen years old, resident at the Home six years, testified that Mr. Van Epps had handled her improperly at Coney Island; that he pulled her into the gymnasium and said, "Here's a good place;" that certain improper (given) conversations had taken place between them; that since the preliminary examination he had written vulgar letters to her, signed with the name of one of the boys; that she had seen him kiss and improperly use other girls.

Eliza Wolff, fifteen years old, resident at the Home six years and eight months, testified that Mr. Van Epps had punished her, the last time being the 16th of March, when he gave her thirty-eight lashes on the arm; that he had put his hands upon her improperly, and was in the habit of kissing her when she was twelve years old; he punished her as he did the others.

Sarah Doremus, fifteen years old, eight years resident at the Home, testified that she had been punished for disobedience and lying in the school-room, the hospital and the primary, her clothes being raised over her head and the strap applied; that she was in the habit of standing at his desk, at which time he would place his hands improperly; that he was in the habit of kissing her; that she had seen him kiss Virginia, and have his arms about her neck.

Georgiana Acker, (father at sea,) fourteen years old and resident at the Home one year and two months, testified that she had been punished by Mr. Van Epps after school in the Primary; that he had placed his hands on her in the hospital and once at his desk, and had compelled her to take liberties with him, asking her improper questions as to her previous conduct with other persons; that she had seen him with his hand in the pockethole of Virginia's dress, and that the girls had told her of his habit of pulling up their clothing and removing their underclothing when he punished them; that he had told Eliza they should be put in prison if they told against him, &c.

Ellen Randall, of Paterson, N. J., 17 years old, testified that Mr. Van Epps had kissed her, and she had seen him kiss others; that he had put his arm about her and punished her with her clothing up; that she had "heard him say to Clara, Ellen, Lizzie and Harriet that he would have to expose their characters if they would not withdraw what they said about him."

Lucinda May, 15 years old, testified that Mr. Van Epps had punished her for disobedience and lying by lifting up her clothing and removing her under-clothing; that when he took liberties with her she remonstrated on the ground that she was too old; that she had seen him kiss the girls and take liberties with them; that he had held her on his lap when she had but two articles of clothing upon her.

Mrs. Mary Morey—(Matron.—Mrs. MOREY is charged with being the author of all the trouble, and her evidence is given in full.) "I have been here five months; I have seen his arms about the waists of the large girls, and have seen him kiss them; Harriet Shaw was one of them; in passing through the Primary I saw him kiss Clara; in coming down from my room I heard conversation between Mr. Van Epps and one of the girls; I heard the little girl say, 'Take your hands away, you hurt me.' Mr. Van Epps then got up and shut the door, and the little girl passed out; I don't know who she was. Since the examination he requested me to have no conversation with the children, as he thought they were not truthful; he told me I had ruined him for life, but I stated I would not ruin him or anybody else; he said that he had $20,000 to lose, and he had not pulled his coat off yet; he has always been friendly, and I have no desire or wish to injure him; the little girls continually annoyed me with their complaints and I felt it to be my duty to expose it; this is no conspiracy to injure Mr. Van Epps.

[Signed] MARY MOREY.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. VAN EPPS' defence is most voluminous, consisting of a very searching examination of the character and previous history of the girls who have testified, showing their degraded origin, their aptitude for wrong doing, and the utter unreliability of their statements. Mrs. MOREY is also handled without gloves as a gossipy old lady, who does more mischief with her tongue than she intends. He also presented a mass of correspondence from people formerly connected with the institution, and from parties vouching for his reputation and character. The following was also given, and will be found most interesting to students of human nature.

EVIDENCE OF DR. JONES, OF HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Said he had heard the representations of Mr. PIERCE, and corroborated fully the ground gone over by him, and said you could get any kind of testimony from such children. They would give any color to accomplish any purpose or gratify any pique. When asked as to the concurrent testimony of such children, he said: If several came to him with detached statements, having had no opportunity for concert of alliance, he would think there might be something in it, but otherwise that any possible chance for concert would disqualify their testimony, and the more who would tell the story the less he would believe them.

He believed in regard to punishment, that a Superintendent might take girls aside into a detached room—and punish them with none but proper motives—and he thought the idea preposterous, that girls should be so taken aside and punished, and the act followed by such immoral fondling as here represented. His views throughout—and they were specifically drawn out by leading questions—were corroborative of those expressed by all other witnesses as to the worthlessness of all such testimony as is concerned in these complaints.

EVIDENCE OF REV. B. K. PIERCE (CHAPLAIN HOUSE OF REFUGE.)

The Committee could form no idea of the peril of a Superintendent of such an institution. Such children, do not understand character as others do; all is measured by the low standard to which they have been accustomed.

They are apt to associate immoral ideas with the slightest familiarities. They have not been accustomed to such tenderness at their homes, and their affections must be won in this way; but the greatest caution must be exercised, for they will translate everything differently from what is intended; they have always so seen and learned. His fixed conviction was that you cannot for a moment entertain any such statements as against a good character. They have a strange desire to connect themselves with matters of this kind; gave a number of facts in proof. All good men should stand by such a man, and protect him, and credit nothing against him without unquestionable testimony.

If there were derelictions in duty, it would not be safe, however well connected, to take this testimony as against an officer.

No combinations could alter his convictions, however perfect in detail. No public officer would be safe on such testimony. Several cases were related in illustration.

His own idea was, that if a man were guilty in such respects, there would soon be circumstantial evidence to the fact.

He did not think it possible for a man of such immoral practices to maintain a superior discipline. He was asked what would be his opinion of the evidence if 10 or 12 girls should testify to the same thing.

He said I would not believe their uncorroborated evidence. Had repeatedly known such combinations which had been proven false and malicious cases. No man can be long accustomed to impure practices without exposure.

There are, in the management of such institutions, abrupt occasions, when an officer cannot act with entire discretion, and must throw himself upon his character. This was said in connection with the punishment of two insubordinate girls in their bathing-house, when the authority of teacher and matron were disregarded and the Superintendent called in. Such girls have no shame. I never saw that they had any, and they seem to delight in dragging others down to their level. They *delight* in giving romances as connected with their history. Most of them are familiar with petit larceny and impure practices. And it is a delicate question, he said, in answer to a question, whether a girl who has been guilty of impurity can be really reformed.

He said he had seen a good deal of trouble growing out of the misdirected influence of nervous women, perhaps really conscientious women, who see double.

EVIDENCE OF DR. E. P. BROCKETT.

Dr. E. P. Brockett had heard the evidence and statements of Messrs. Pierce and Jones, and he fully coincided with all they had said; and he would go still further, as from his own observations as a physician, teacher and careful observer, children from eight to sixteen, and girls especially, were unreliable in this kind of testimony. Girls about reaching maturity were governed to a great degree by imagination—with strong tendencies to confound things imagined with what they had experienced. He spoke as a physician, and these things were in a measure to be accounted for on physiological reasons. In any questions relating to sexual matters there was a universal proneness to exaggeration and misrepresentation of what is not true. He could not believe such girls on such subjects without unquestionable corroborative testimony; mentioned some interesting cases in illustration of his views, and he said, in answer to a question as to general untruthfulness of children of these ages, that it applied to a very large majority in our public schools, to a greater or less extent, as he thought teachers would admit, and that in extraordinary occurrences or circumstances they will tell more lies than truths.

After the evidence was in, Mr. VAN EPPS made a lengthy statement, concluding with the following

APPEAL,

at the end of which he placed his resignation in the hands of the Committee:

Gentlemen of the Committee:

In closing my defence I wish to recapitulate as to the course we have pursued. I have not nor is it my intention here to urge a formal protest to the course of proceedings instituted and pursued on the part of your Committee in this investigation, though I think it open to the gravest objections. It is sufficient for my present purpose to note my exceptions in this regard, and to say that a complete consciousness of my own innocence in all that even seems excessive or venal in these charges, and an abiding confidence in the intelligence and fair-mindedness of the Committee, in the issue, have indicated to me the comparatively passive course I have taken, while every step and circumstance against me have been suffered to assume their most unfavorable attitude.

We have not attempted by direct evidence to refute these complaints—"charges of all others easiest to be made; charges of all others hardest to refute." Such an attempt would have been futile. This you have known all the time, and have not expected it; this, too, the instigators of all this knew but too well; this, too, the wily witnesses themselves were not ignorant of.

But I did not hence conclude to offer no defence. A reputation untarnished by even a slander until now, the attainment of thirty of the best years of my life, was not thus to be abandoned at the first thrust, deadly and formidable though it be.

The course outlined for myself was that which every intelligent mind at all conversant with this kind of evidence will indorse, viz.: the utter unreliability, the total want of veracity in such children, when they have personal ends or purposes of self-gratification or revenge to serve.

This course I have taken with the utmost reluctance, for it has been a part of my system and an important feature to conceal the defects of my children, and, as far as possible, compatible with general discipline, to deal with such faults—besetting sins—between the offender and myself.

In pursuance of this course, we have endeavored: first:

To give a sort of index to the character of these children prior to their commitment to the institution—so far as known to us, and while with us—deduced from their deportment record, and the testimony of those who have been most familiar with them, accompanied by explanations—as particular and circumstantial as possible—of the charges made and of our practices, out of which they have grown, when there has been any apparent ground for them, and thus practically invalidate their testimony, or so modify it as to remove the extreme impressions which the naked statements, without great allowance, must make.

The testimony, outside of my own representations and declarations, is conclusive, that those who have acted the most prominent part in this matter—like all of their class in all other institutions of the kind—are not to be believed in any improbable or extraordinary thing they may say, however they may be agreed, or however persistent in making them, even under the formality of an oath. In this, all who have testified agree. The evidence of the adopted father of one—and of a most intelligent lady, for a long time in exclusive charge of several of them, are most emphatic and explicit.

And in striking corroboration of all this we have voluminous evidence in the recorded investigation of serious offences—which are uniformly carried on in writing—in which the names of these very children are involved. The evidence of Dr. Brooks, Superintendent of the Juvenile Asylum of New-York, a gentleman than whom probably no living man is better qualified to judge or speak of this class of children, in a most elaborate statement before your committee, declared in the most unqualified and unequivocal terms as to the incredibility of their testimony in such cases. I regard his testimony as of profound importance, and regret that a verbatim report might not have been made. The prominent features of his evidence were these: that lying was a universal defect in this class of children—almost a second nature—one of the very hardest and last to be uprooted.

That conspiracies and alliances are common occurrences—almost universal—in such institutions where any pique or prejudice is to be served, or real or fancied wrong avenged. That nothing is more common than for girls to bring criminal complaints of a vile nature against officers. That no one, of whatever station or character, is secure against them, or that which would lead to them, if there were only some one to take them up.

A conspiracy could at any time be gotten up against any officer, if there were any one to fan the flame; such children have *only to be listened to*, and they will exaggerate beyond measure. Children who, for any reason, have been kept in an institution for a *long time* are the worst, and girls from seven to sixteen, he said, were the very worst of all; he would never take the testimony of any girls or children in such institution under any circumstances, not even under oath, and combined testimony would, in his estimation, render it even less probable.

His evidence was specially elicited with reference to just such complaints as those brought out here, and just this class of complainants. We have in all this the most deplorable phase of human nature, and I am most pained to dwell upon it, and should not were it not the very germ of the offences charged and the indispensable key to my defence.

And I have well understood and sympathized with the frequent astonishment expressed by members of this Committee, especially of your Chairman, as these evidences of extreme depravity have been developed; but it is impossible for any one without practical experience to well understand, and without a great amount of the most intimate experience to reach our irresistible convictions that "the heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." But we must not overlook the fact that we are dealing with the worst phases of the worst of bad children, else we are likely to fly to the extreme that all effort and all money expended for their restraint and reformation are wasted. I wish most emphatically to be understood to say that these are the ugly, hateful excrescences; the tearful developments of that original transgression by which all are poisoned, and which makes the way of so many so hard. Bad as we have shown some to be at times, they are not always bad; and hopeless as we have shown them to be, we are not without hope even for the worst; for then would our chief, our highest incentive for this work cease. Besides, we know that there are many and marked exceptions; that in very many we have the very best promise of future virtue, and goodness, and that, as stated in our reports, about ninety out of every hundred who have passed through our Home, are greatly improved and give at least ordinary promise for the future. We cannot help being temporarily disheartened at such exhibitions of depravity, but is only for to-day and then we hope again, and pray and labor on.

"If they call the master of the house Beelzebub, how much *more* they of his household."

Secondly—To show that this is the result of a wicked alliance on the part of these children, to gratify some personal malignity, or effect some desired purpose; and all greatly aggravated if not mainly instigated at the instance of a peculiarly mischievous and misguided person, who has been for some months employed in the institution, first as nurse, and since for general purposes. Several of these complainants were obdurately bad, and consequently subjects of fragrant and serious restraints and discipline, and necessarily anticipated a long detention. Such complaints, if believed, they knew would result in some change, perhaps their liberation. The latter idea we know was prominent, and sufficient in itself, with the slightest encouragement of help or success, to lead to all this and more.

Thirdly—By a sort of moral *alibi* to prove that if the improprieties, and especially the immoralities set forth in these statements, ever were practiced, I am not the man implicated. This we have endeavored to show by the evidence of those most intimately associated with us in our management of the "Home," and the testimony documentary and verbal, those *practically* and *familiarly* versed with this class of children, and those better acquainted with us—our character and practice—by personal and familiar interchange, and a more or less critical knowledge of the *theories* and *elucidations* of our course of training and discipline.

With this, gentlemen, I have but little more to offer. For nearly eight years I have had charge of this institution. I entered upon the work from the highest motives—a love of the work. We have devoted ourselves to it almost without vacation or recreation. The best of our years have been given it, and a most dutiful and cherished daughter lies in Greenwood to-day, a certain sacrifice of her devotion and sympathy with us.

We have labored conscientiously and faithfully, and until this, without exception or opposition, so far as we know, from any source, and with a degree of success seldom accredited to the management of any similar institution.

Without such encouragement and endorsement we could not and should not have retained our position, and my course is now plain and fully determined upon. In entire ignorance and disregard of the opinions and convictions of this Committee, and were I assured that this report would wholly exonerate from the serious charges—not only but unanimously indorse my whole course—I could not be influenced to any other decision.

I hereby announce my intention to tender, through you, to the Common Council, my resignation as Superintendent of the Juvenile House of Industry or Truant Home, to take effect at an early day.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 3—*In Steamship Allemannia, for Hamburgh.*—Mr. and Mrs. Guebli, three children and one infant, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Cohen, Miss Mary Nagel, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Newman and two children, New-York; Jonas Cohn, San Francisco; John F. Rolffes, New-York; W. Douglas, Santiago de Cuba; G. S. Appleton, Wm. W. Appleton, New-York; Alf. D. Green, New-Jersey; Franklin Osgood, Miss L. Appleton, Mrs. Jacobine Rittig and two children, New-York; L. Baum, J. Goldschmidt, San Francisco; Otto Thywissen, R. Sohlmann, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kleiterand child, Henry Hirsch, John A. Wohlenhoff, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Jean Lanna, servant and child, New-Orleans; J. F. Davis, Coumbus, O.; J. Laué, St. Louis; N. Schoennian, Ludwig Bueck, Julius Kupfeld, Edward Mischka, New-York; A. J. Bowers, Philadelphia; Solomon Isaacs, Dora Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. George Kiechoff and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Franz and child, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Jacobs, G. Weiss, W. Reissmann, Theodor Hafenau, New-York; R. Puhlmann, Plymouth, Wis.; Chas. H. Muller, Houghton, Mich.; L. Keller, Mr. Hartmann, Carl Stimmer, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Philipp Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Max Baruch and 3 children, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bremen and 2 children, Wilmington; Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Witmer, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Jean Dours, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pedestas and infant, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Sagilla, Poland; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Meyer and infant, Miss.; Mr. and Mrs. Anton Schaffner, Pittsbugh; Julius Hecker, New-York; A. L. Sandmeyer, Columbia City; Solomon Stein, L. Hagen, New-York; Jacob Barg, Jean Ludwig, Wisconsin; D. Bruneil, H. Pichardie, Antoine La Jruche, New-Orleans; Hypolyte Arnaud, France; ... Lange, Mrs. M. Girard, Mrs. Wilhelmine Mischke, Miss Johanne de Young, Mrs. Lange, Solomon Karpel, Marg. Muller, Metta Stuben, Franz Herter, Freidr. Lang, Isaac Weiss, Christian Juckle, Mr. and Mrs. M. Herzfeld, S. Grun, M. Burgardt, F. Schultz, W. Amtes, Franz Ingermann, New-York; Gottlieb Ganzenmüller, Cincinnati; Johann Freidrich, Elyria; Friedrich Walter, Miss Pauline Robel, Marie Wirsch, Friedrich Lederer, New-York; Joseph Meyer, Mississippi, and others in the steerage.

MARCH 3—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Mrs Burroughs, Count Ruiz, of Spain; Henry Fleming, David Henderson, J. Foster, wife and 3 children, Miss Shelton, M. L. Gamie, of Paris; Edward Morgan, Miss M. Loof, Mrs. Everett and 2 children, of London; Thos. Ashworth, Wm. J. Moulds, Dr. S. G. Hubbard, Alex. McInnes, of Hamilton; H. A. Ward, A. M. Ashbridge, of New-York; E. P. Hollister, Robert Bent, of England; Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Ritchie, Miss S. Rev, Miss Coverton, of Hamilton; J. B. Holdermann, Mr. Douglas, of Cuba; Alfred Dailey, of Montreal; Chas. Cohen, Chas. Cosminsky.

In Steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Condit, Mrs. Archibald Campbell and daughter, Rev. E. P. Stimpson, E. . Crabbe, George W. Warren and wife of Charleston, Mrs. J. P. Lowe, Mrs. S. G. Wheeler, two children and two servants, Mrs Clinton Graham, daughter and nurse, S. Brooks, H. Middleton, C. P. Revere, Dwight Alsop, Eugene Lamartine, Philip C. Baker, Hugh Toler, Samuel B. N. Sands, P. Curran, O. P. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John Hackett, C. C. Leininger, Charles D. Rood, J. Partevent and wife, Miss M. Judges, Mrs. Hamilton, L. A. Pierce, N. B. Goodrich, Miss Maggie Ryan, Madame Dupuy, Isaac Israel, Benjamin Levi, L. Deutz, Henry Thomas and wife, Henry Rutz, C. Espenan, Frank Anderson, W. H. Simonson, A. C. Palmer, William Cohen, Mr. Spannacke, Mrs. John Sullivan, Joseph Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Annie Willies, George T. Willies, Jacob Schneider, Morton Meldenshon and 4 children, John Wheeler and wife, Thomas Curran, John R. Anthony, George C. Fitzhugh, A. Prakle, Joseph O Conner, John W. C. Alberson, Benjamin Felix, Herman Kline, Nathan Wolfe, C. Luzenwig, Adolph Henser, Henry Pipka, Miss Caroline Lincoln, Mrs. A. Simonson, Miss Grace Vance, Mrs. William Burns and daughter, Israel Cohn, George Frazer, Mrs. D. P. Poultney and servant, David Jacobs, Wm. Whitney and wife, Saml. T. Perkins, Timothy Seward, A. McNeil, wife, child and servant, Thos. Vance, Jas. A. Phillips, Mrs. Peter B. Wendell and son, Henry C. Lippin ott, Ed. B. Dikeman, J. Levy, J. D. Long, C. Campbell, S. P. Samuels, Chas. J. Fuller, Saml. O. Hubbell, Thos. U. Parker, Sheridon Alley, wife and three children, Fred. Worship and lady, P. T. Ormsby and son; and 45 in steerage.

In steamship Neshannock for New-Orleans—A. Buteaux, G. V. DeGraff, Dennis Sims, R. H. Dockrill, Mrs. Runde, Chas. Conrad, Mrs. A. Alsen and child, Chas. Kinlay, John Kinley, Charles R. Benton, M. Trauklinthal, W. A. Foster, E. H. Rogers, jr., lady and servant, N. H. Jones, lady and children, A. Wolf and lady, Miss Marshall, Miss Hall, O. H. Marshall, W. G. Lewis, F. Fabre, O. Wiezburger, S. Morris, Mr. Adams and wife, W. C. Cloner, H. C. Paxsen, Miss F. Loeb, M. Anold and wife, G. Wolf, lady, child and nurse, C. H. Beaumont, George DeWitt, U. R. Carrington, L. R. Waterhouse, Samuel R. Doane, William Latone and lady, Miss Jennie Beuy, F. G. Lewis and lady, H. A. Platts, Miss Julia Meull, C. H. Grant, W. Campbell, Geo. Campbell, D. C. Stanley, Harry A. Atkinson, O. H. Barrett, Joseph R. Dennison, M. M. Crane, Ralph Ducr and lady, J. P. Plantagauet, B. F. Lazent, H. J. Sherman, R. P. Stubbs, L. Chatham.

In steamship Flambeau for Savannah—Mrs. Fitzgerald and child, Mrs. John Flam, A. H. Gulke, J. Hopmiller, Mrs. P. E. Rowland and child, W. W. Wall, J. Jackson, Dan'l. C. Gleason, Charles Young, Robert W. Lameraux, J. W. Dickenson, R. W. Steele, A. M. Dilleber, A. Baum, A. Lacaro, S. C. Bodfish, Mr. Miller, L. H. McClught and lady, E. J. Porter and lady, S. A. Gore, E. S. Barber, D. Foster and lady, R. D. Waddle, L. Rice, Mrs. Judge and child, Mrs. Dr. J. V. Dehaume, A. Twiname, J. R. Rue, Richard Hartley, M. M. Ruggles, Abe Lauton, A. N. Clark, Mrs. W. H. Christie and child, A. L. Warner, J. G. Brown, wife and child, Charles Laubers, J. P. Williams, S. G. Beanens, J. P. Hills, W. A. Runnett, wife, child and servant, A. H. Hamilton, and 26 in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Hatch, two children and servant, Mrs. Pettus, Miss Pettus, G. D. Tunison, S. Rich, H. B. Batt, D. Gugenheimer, John Adriance, wife, two children and servant, Miss Adriance, Miss Henricks, W. H. Douglas, wife, son and servant, James H. Stebbins and wife, H. J. Allen and wife, Mrs. L. Tease, E. Lovell, S. Blauvelt, R. Einstein, J. Kean, Mrs. O'Connor, H. Lessing, J. Hapts, Miss O'Connor, S. Weinhardt, Richard Morgan, D. H. Engle, W. H. Worthen and wife, N. T. Furney, Thomas Howland, J. A. Weed, J. W. Riggs, Mrs. C. Gradot, Chas. Wilbur, N. Salters, Mrs. E. H. Pughe, Mrs. P. Smith, H. Sandford, R. Hubbard, Mrs. F. A. Ripley and three children, C. Wilson, Mr. Rosenwald, C. Springer, J. Mack, N. H. Daniels, T. Brown, E. Le Hardy, V. N. McFarland, F. C. Norris, J. McKee, Mrs. R. C. Copeland, C. Carman, H. M. Grant, T. Goodman, L. Stephens, H. Carman, P. Callanan, wife and son; Mrs. Cohn and infant, W. G. Peck, J. W. Hooker, M. Hartshorne, J. W. Ellis, M. Palmer, E. Nevinz, C. E. Cook, T. Boole, T. F. Little, W. T. Chase, A. C. Grant, J. T. Wells, wife and child, J. A. Cheney, G. Lawrence, H. French, D. Day, E. McDonald, Mrs. J. L. Graves, M. H. Church and 23 in steerage.

MARCH 3.—*In steamship England, for Liverpool and Queenstown.*—Mrs. Annie H. Bates, Boston; Mrs. Currie, Chas. H. Lowery, Edward Lowery, Mr. and Mrs. Baremore and 3 children, Mr. Pingray, Jose A. Leyra, Ranin F. Cavoin, James Shaw, Herrman Meyer, all of New-York; Mr. Robert Cleland, Mr. William Skinner, Hamilton, C. W.; Mr. P. C. Percy, Halifax, N. S.; Mr. C. T. How, Boston; Mr. Geo. Tapscott, Mrs. G. P. Lethbridge and child, New-York; Mrs. Durkee, Mrs. Chester Stalbridge, Saratoga; Mrs. James Woolman, Mrs. Thos. Stoute, Mrs. Thos. Brock, New-York; Mrs. T. Outenderick, New-Orleans, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6 30 | Sun sets.......5 55 | Moon rises...9 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9 24 | Gov. Island.10 13 | Hell Gate....11 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 3.

Cleared.

Steamships England, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, J. G. Dale; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Flambeau, Eaton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Andalusia, Bursley, Charleston, A. Leary; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, J. Hand; Leo, Merrill, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ladona, Hovey, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; E. C. Knight, Duntz, Washington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Neshannock, Winchester, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Gussie Telfair, Dean, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.; San Jacinto, Loveland, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, R. Lowden.

Steamers Ashland, Norton, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Glaucus, Gale, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Admiral, Nichols, Philadelphia, J. D. Ruoff.

Ships Escort, Flitner, Liverpool, J. & J. Stuart & Co.; Talisman, (Fr.,) Le Forrestire, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Isaac Webb, Stowell, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; City of Montreal, Dagget, Liverpool, Thos. Dunham; Sirius, (Brem.,) Wenke, Liverpool, Ruger Bros.; Leocadia, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Barks Mary Roe, (Br.,) Siteman, Halifax, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Jeesie, (Br.,) Grant, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Sportsman, Ginn, Mobile, I. B. Gager; Clyde, (Br.,) Walters, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Magna Charta, (Br.,) Henson, Demerara, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Estelle, (Br.,) Delah, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Alex. Milliken, (Br.,) Hill, Sagua, Fowler & Jova; Volant, (Br.,) Gage, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; H. Means, Hopkins, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Giles Loring, Saule, Savannah, Brett, Son & Co.; Lizzie Ryder, (Br.,) Pennington, Gonaives, Miller & Houghton; Brisk, (Br.,) Marshall, Sagua, Fowler & Jova; Alma Jane, (Br.,) Flynn, Halifax, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; Beaver, (Br.,) Crocker, St. Jago, Cuba, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Minnehaha, (Br.,) Douglass, Cienfuegos, J. F. Whitney & Co.; John Brightman, Gray, Cienfuegos, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Schooners R. Noble, (Br.,) Halifax, N. S., T. J. Whitman; Mary Steadman, Pearce, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Sunny South, Bray, Jacksonville, N. L. McCready & Co.; Maria Jane, Jones, Perth Amboy, Van Brunt & Slaght; Althea, Mathes, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Mary Gray, Lucas, Uncasville; F. Cadwallader, Young, South Amboy, W. Dalzell; A. J. Russell, Hodges, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; D. Townsend, Townsend, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson; M. E. Turner, Camp, Edenton, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Milne, Buridge, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.; Virginia, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Surprise, Loring, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Gen. Cazeneau, De Groot, St. Domingo, J. W. Currie & Co.; F. C. Smith, Hathorn, Cedar Keys, Golthwaite & Overton; Katie, (Dan.,) Robinson, West End, St. Crox, P. Hanford; Sarah Jane, Gardner, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Ajmeer, (Br.,) Ross, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Schr. Iola, Taylor, Provincetown, with fish to F. Chapman.

WIND—At sunset, E., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships Allemannia, Evening Star, City of London, England, Andalusia, El Cid, Neshannock, Victor, Leo, Flambeau, San Jacinto, Fairbanks, Niagara, Hatteras.

Miscellaneous.

There have been no arrivals to-day via Sandy Hook, owing to the dense fog. The Eastern boats, via Long Island Sound, have all arrived. We have heard of no accidents having occurred.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, March 3—Arr. steamer Wm. Tibbetts, from Savannah; Miami, from New-York; ship Virginia, from London; bark Orion, do.

BALTIMORE, March 3—Cld. brig Wm. Nichols, St. John, P. R.; schr. Peerless, Patterson, do.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 3—Sld. U. S. steamer Massachusetts, and steamer Wyoming, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 1, P. M.—Arr. schr. Alphea Chase, Winon, from Boston for New-York.

March 2—8 A. M., no arrivals. Wind N. E. and light.

In port—Bark Isabel, brigs Cyclone, Antilles, Loyalist, Stranger, Fannie Butler, M. A. Chase and Forest State; schrs. Pioneer, Mary & Emma, Leesburgh, Shooting Star, E. D. Crowell, Walton E. Magee, G. C. Morris, S. B. Wheeler, J. G. Babcock, Rachel Seaman, Chiloe, Star King and Alphea Chase.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2—Arr. steamers Brazilian, from Liverpool; St. Louis, from Boston; Morning Star, from New-York; ships Mayflower, from Boston; Wizard King, from Apalachicola.

March 3—Arr. steamships Morning Star, New-York; George Washington, do.; Florida, Liverpool.

Sailed—Steamships Bolivian and Gambia, for Liverpool; R. R. Cuyler, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Rio Janeiro, no date, Adelaide, Etchberger, Baltimore; Winifred, Richmond.

Arr. at Falmouth, Feb. 15, Suometar, Hogeston, New-York.

Arr. at Queenstown, Feb. 15, Hero, Shaw, Baltimore.

Arr. at Antwerp, Feb. 14, Blomidon, Curry, New-York. Sld. 15th, Columbus, Gerdes, New-York.

Arr. at Havre, Feb. 14, Harvest Home, Berry, New-Orleans; 12th, Emma, Shollier, New-York.

Arr. at Marseilles, Feb. 15, Burnside, Taylor, New-York; Louis Henry, do.; Lenoir, Philadelphia.

Arr. at Hamburg, Feb. 12, Stadt Bassell, Wallrofe, New-York.

At at Genoa, Feb. 11, Markland, Harding, New-York. Sld. from Bordeaux, Feb. 12, Pellonia, for New-York; 13th, Ludwig, do.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 205, March 3, 1866.

15, 49, 35, 51, 13, 3, 45, 43, 6, 25, 20, 18, 38.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 206, March 3, 1866.

40, 4, 31, 41, 7, 16, 49, 50, 24, 47, 66, 9, 72.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 105, March 3, 1866.

50, 11, 56, 44, 69, 26, 9, 7, 8, 57, 60, 19, 27.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 106, March 3, 1866.

41, 45, 72, 4, 39, 76, 21, 22, 53, 2, 37, 68, 46.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Price $30 in currency. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.